Bellefonte Republican.

Established in 1869.} "Let us see to it that a Government, of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."---A. LINCOLN. {Terms: $2.00 per annum

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Bellefonte Republican.

By EDWARD T. TUTEN.

To Correspondents.—No communications published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.

Correspondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

Barnum is the man who offered $1,000 for the body of Guiteau. He wants it for show purposes.

The failures through the country for December were materially less in number and quantity compared with December, 1880.

Kentucky abolished the whipping-post a few years ago, but a bill has been introduced in the Legislature which proposes to revive it.

The people of France spend more money for American canned fruit than the people of the United States do for French brandies and wines.

Governor Hoyt knows that unless one-half of the State starts to slide away from the other the people will not endorse a special session of the Legislature.

The temperance question attracts more attention in the South every year. One of the first bills introduced in the Mississippi Legislature last week was a most stringent prohibitory law.

The irrepressible Captain Eads is in Washington again, pushing his project of a ship railway across the isthmus, only asking that the Government shall guarantee $50,000,000 of bonds.

It's about time for the Philadelphia *Times* man to discover another "conference." As the *Times* has the faculty of manufacturing these things to order, perhaps it will give us a Democratic "conference" next time.

The new First Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Bancroft Davis, is being hauled over the coals at a lively rate by the newspapers. The general opinion is that the President might have made a more creditable selection.

Mr. E. L. Christman, of Washington, Pa., is being brought into notice as a candidate for Secretary of Internal affairs. Mr. Christman is one of the proprietors of the Washington *Reporter*, and his candidacy is favorably commented upon by a number of exchanges.

Kansas affairs are in a most remarkable snarl. The Supreme Court has just rendered a decision that the constitution of the lower branch of the Legislature, during the past two sessions, has been illegal, so that no action taken at either of these sessions is valid. This summarily disposes of the stringent prohibition law which has made such a stir; and causes a great deal of confusion about many other matters.

The republican state convention will be held on the 10th of May. This is rather early, since the county conventions will necessarily have to be held some days earlier, but for all that the county conventions ought to be held. The campaign is to be one of unusual importance and the complications which will inevitably confront the Republican party, render it specially important that the state candidates be selected by representatives fresh from the people.

Their must be an unusual amount either of ignorance or prejudice in the parts of the country where small-pox is spreading, otherwise vaccination would have been resorted to by every one at the first approach of the disease. The operation seems so trifling, so easy to perform at any time, that it is just the sort of thing that every one puts off until a more convenient season, but this is the wrong year for carelessness in this particular respect. Every one should be vaccinated, and at once.

Punishment of Murderers.

The sentiment in opposition to capital punishment is apparently on the decrease, though thirty years ago it had many earnest and logical opponents, who believed that the barbarity of "judicial murder" tended to the increase of crime. The crusade against the gallows engaged the attention of the pulpit and press, the lyceum and the Legislature. In a number of states the gallows was cut down, it was predicted never to be erected again, but the anticipations of the humane in the efficacy of mild punishment for the reform of desperate criminals never were fully realized, so that in some, or the greater number, if not all, the States in which capital punishment was abolished it has been restored. With the restoration comes still another moral effort, that of commuting the sentence of death to life imprisonment, and to efforts of acquittal by pleas of insanity. There is no doubt whatever, among those who have had and still have great experience in the handling of criminals, that all these efforts so earnestly made to save guilty men from punishment, have acted as incentives to crime, or rather as encouragements to those who contemplate crime, that if they commit it there are many chances in their favor of escaping punishment. These facts have had the effect to increase the popular abhorrence for criminals, and impart vigor to the sternness which now insists on a quick visitation for the penalties of crime, particularly that of murder. With mistaken kindness, the pious of each community have really contributed toward rendering the murderer a hero or a martyr by the zeal with which his escape from punishment is sought, and by the attention paid him in his cell and during his trial. Whether this has tended to this result it is difficult to say; but it is undeniable that the diabolical crime never was so common in the world since Cain slew Abel as it is now. The murderer stalks in broad daylight, as well as stealthily creeps through the shadows of night. His thirst for blood seems insatiable. For all degrees of spites, envys, covetousness, hate and revenge, human lives are sacrificed. The world stands appalled at the spectacle, and well it may, for a bloodier sight never horrified it. No wonder, then, that the demand is now general for the prompt punishment of the murderer.

The gentlemen who cannot bring themselves to believe in a hell for all those who have violated every principle of decency, morality or justice would probably have some difficulty in satisfactorily disposing of a New York family whereof we read in a recent issue of the *Sun*. The members of this amiable family employed themselves in carrying their aged and paralyzed mother to and from each other's dwellings. Each of them thought he couldn't afford to be bothered with the helpless old woman and so he would gather her up and carry her to the residence of another child, and after dumping her on the door step march off. As the old lady couldn't move she would sit or lie there until the owner of the domicile came along when he would pick her up and carry her elsewhere, when the same process would be gone through with again. They had applied to the authorities to place her in the almshouse, but their application had been refused as they were abundantly able to keep her. Finally they carried her to the station house and deserted her and the authorities, pitying the poor old soul, took her to the almshouse. They will bring suit against the heartless children, and we sincerely hope will make things decidedly uncomfortable for them. It is seldom we have read of a more revolting and heartless case of ingratitude than this, and the heartless wretches who thus turn on the street the mother who bore them will likely reap the fruit of their ime both here and hereafter.

The Anti-Mormon Awakening.

The interest in the matter of Mormon polygamy, says an exchange, seems to be growing to a head. The complacent feeling which prevailed in regard to it has almost, if not entirely, disappeared among our public men. It is noticeable that any intimation that a man has at any time expressed a favorable opinion of Mormonism is resented at once, and with great warmth, as an infamous slander. Ex-Senator Sargent finds himself embarrassed by evidence of a former tolerant feeling toward polygamy. Mr. Cox, of New York, once saw some good in Mormonism, but he never seeks to rally his fellow-Democrats against it.

The recent discussion in the House of Representatives over the Campbell-Cannon contest was devoted almost entirely to the question of polygamy, and scarcely touched the merits of the election case at all. Several bills have been introduced whose objective point is the vexed Mormon question, and one member even seeks to encompass the destruction of polygamy by the solemn and elaborate process of a constiutional amendment. The Democratic party has unquestionably shown a tendency in the past to deal gently with polygamy The Mormons have in turn testified to their appreciation of this by themselves becoming Democrats. If Utah were admitted to-morrow as a State, it would undoubtedly send two Democrats to the Senate and one to the House, as it has uniformly returned Democratic delegates.

Mr. Cox, however, has sagacity enough to perceive that in view of the growing feeling against polygamy his party has more to fear than to gain by the Mormon alliance, and with a glowing apostrophe to his mother and the elder Mrs Garfield he pledges the Democratic party to eradicate the evils of Mormonism. If Mr. Cox succeeds in rallying his side of the House by his new slogan, the Mormons will be deprived of even a passive support outside of their own faith. With the disappearance of all other burning questions, that of Mormon polygamy comes uppermost. The public and political sentiment against it is rapidly acquiring great strength and intensity. With parties becoming rivals also for the credit of the overthrow of this evil, it is clear that its days in the land are numbered.

New Year, 1882, opened with dealings in all markets, which far exceeded any like transactions since 1866. The heaviest contracts for iron, locomotives, railroad cars and buildings of all descriptions, made in the last fifteen years, were ratified during the month of December last, and are now being followed by still others for machinery and buildings of all classes and for material of every description involving financial interests large beyond all calculation. It is stated in reliable quarters that William H. Vanderbilt's contracts alone involve an outlay for the year 1882 of fully fifty millions of dollars, the bulk of which will be in payment for material and labor, the balance to go into real estate. If no disturbing complications arise, the labor interests of the United States will be the most prosperous in the world.

James F. Wilson, who has just been chosen to the Senate for the full term of six years, to succeed the Kirkwood term, is the ablest Republican in the State of Iowa. He is not as polished as Kasson nor as facile and shrewd a politician as Allison, but he is a man of strong, rugged intellect, and he is one of the few men who have been great leaders in the House who can be greater in the Senate. He had nothing of the dash of Blaine or the readiness of Garfield in the popular branch of Congress, but when a great dispute arose on a great issue Wilson was greater than either. He is a devoted follower of the Plumed Knight of Maine, and his return to the national councils with the unanimous vote of his State means much in the future of Republican politics beyond the election of an eminently able United States Senator.

Our Next Governor.

The Chairman of the Republican State Committee, Hon. Thomas V. Cooper, has called the members of that body to meet early in January, for the purpose of fixing a time and place for the State Convention.

Before the meeting of that convention the Republican sentiment and press of the Commonwealth will select and designate the man who will be the next governor of the State. The convention should ratify this voice of the people, and put its utterance in form to be acted upon at the approaching election.

So far no other name has been received with so much popular favor as that of General James A. Beaver, of Centre county. Gen. Beaver has a good record. His military service evidenced his patriotism and his personal ability and nobleness of character. He entered the army from civil life, and earned every step in his promotion by bravery, sacrifices and varied duties faithfully and ably performed. He has rendered important services to the promotion of Republican principles in State and national campaigns. He is one of the leading lawyers in the State; in argument he is concise, forcible and persuasive, and his political speeches always evince a statesman-like ability, and a clear comprehension of all the issues involved in the contest.

If General Beaver receives the nomination his election will be already assured. He possesses that kind of personal magnetism that has made ex-Governor Pollock and ex-Governor General Hartranft such general favorites with the people; and in all sections of the State our citizens will be glad of the opportunity to attest by their votes their regard for General Beaver and their appreciation of his public services. —*Public Telephone* (Philadelphia).

It was a very irregular thing for a juggler in a British theatre to blow off the top of a boy's head by sending a cannon ball through it. The juggler explains that the thing was accidental and he hopes no one will take offense, as he had no idea of hurting anybody. This juggler had partially swallowed a dagger. On the end which stuck out of his mouth he rigged a cannon which was about three feet long. This weapon of destruction was fired off by his wife, in order to show his ability to stand without flinching. The ball was made of compressed paper, and seems to have been quite as deadly a missile as if made of iron. A very nice question arises as to who is responsible for pecuniary damages; whether the theatre people for giving a murderous sort of show, or the juggler for holding the loaded cannon, or the juggler's wife for touching it off. The juggler claims it to be to his credit that he had often before done the same trick, and always without killing any of his audience. Between the divided responsibilities and the probable lack of pecuniary means on the part of the juggler and his wife it is probable that the parents of the boy will not be able to obtain any money compensation for his loss. The lesson to the providers of sensationally dangerous entertainments is obvious.

Ex-Congressman Mouatt, of Philadelphia, has probably arrived at the conclusion by this time that it don't pay to tamper with election returns. He tried it and will pay a fine of a thousand dollars and have two years in prison to think about it. It would be well for others of this stripe to bear this case in mind.

A plaster cast has been secured of Guiteau's head after medical experts had felt of it, measured it and sounded it to their hearts' content. What the next programme will be no body knows. There is a probability, however, that in the final act his neck will receive some attention, which will be good *neose* to the people at large.

The Presbyterian General Assembly will be called upon at its next session, in May, to decide whether promiscuous dancing is an amusement for which a Presbyterian church member can be disciplined. The question comes up on an appeal taken from the Synod by Heber Donaldson, a member of the Presbyterian church in Emlenton, in this State, who was disciplined for taking part in a quadrille at a temperance hotel. The Church, the Presbytery and the Synod have each successively held that "the general sentiment of the Church has been always opposed to promiscuous dancing as opposed to the Word of God and the best interests of the Church." Of the past opinion of the Church and the overtures of the General Assembly there can be no question, and none that the practice of Presbyterians in every large city in the country, and in many small ones, is directly opposite. In this, as in many other matters, church members make no distinction between their amusements and those of the world; and, however the Assembly may deal with the injustice of disciplining Mr. Donaldson for doing, in the contry, what city churches daily permit, we very much fear that there is not, anywhere, a single session of a rich and fashionable Presbyterian church which will enforce the utterances of the Assembly against dancing.

It is understood that the Greenbackers in Congress will resist any legislation intended to relieve the national banks, the charters of about eighty of which expire this year, from a feature of the present law which enables one stockholder to compel the bank whose charter ends to wind up its business and divide its assets. As many of these banks have a large surplus, the tempation to stockholders to compel a division of the assets will tend to prevent the renewal of the charters of many of them, should the Greenbackers succeed in preventing legislation on the subject. The amount of capital withdrawn from national banking on this account need not, however, be very great, as new banks can be started with the capital released by winding up of those whose charters expire.

Congress has no time to discuss what should be holidays. The American people are of a strictly business and industrial disposition, with no desire for fixed days for dancing and feasting, so that the proposition of a California Congressman to legalize as a holiday that day of the month when America was discovered, has no merit in it. Such things or practices may be in order in countries where the mass of men have few personal rights, and tyrants deem it proper to delude them with feast days and revelries under their control; but for a people like the American, the dazzle of a holiday has no attraction in it, for when they want one, they take any day in the year and enjoy themselves after their own mood.

An organized effort is to be made by the police of New York to suppress gambling. Of course this purpose will be directed in all its vigor toward small gambling shops, policy writers, &c., while the palace saloons, stock gamblers, and their class, will be passed over in silence. If this is not the case now, it has been always in the past.

That was a lively scene in that Kentucky court room on Tuesday where judge, jurors, witnesses and spectators took part in a free fight. It is a satisfaction to know that the men who started the row are in jail.

Dakota, while striving for admission to the Union, is afflicted with terror at the prospect of an Indian war before she can put on the raiment of a Commonwealth.

An Alabama man is vigorously digging for buried treasure which he saw in a dream. At latest accounts he was down forty feet but hadn't reached the treasure.

There is something in a pleasantly mellifluous name. If Oscar Wilde had borne the name of Isaiah Q. Twackenhammer or Aristides Miltiades Bumm he might have made some headway in the world, but he never would have been known as a leader of the refined in art or of the etherealized in poesy. His name is so gentle and easy to pronounce that it suggests of itself the idea of a pretty poem in which the dapper delicacy of the lily and the leonine affability of the sunflower are deftly mingled. It dwells gracefully on the lips of languid ladies and rolls with sonorous effect from between the teeth of gentlemen who on the lecture platform introduce its owner to admiring audiences. The name is in itself a fortune for one who has come over the seas to advocate the beautiful in art and the advanced in poetic style.

Attention is directed in all quarters to what are called fire-proof buildings, the lesson of recent great fires showing that architecture is at fault in securing fire proof buildings, for structures which are claimed to be such prove in a conflagration to be combustible beyond all efforts at saving them. The amount of property destroyed in the two last months of last year, and thus far this year, in the cities, shows defects alike in architecture which claims to be fire proof, and in fire departments which are organized on an efficient basis. Facts show that the volunteer is the superior of the fire department.

Bismarck is face to face at last with the struggle between the throne and the people which seemed imminent twenty years ago, but which Sadowa deferred and Sedan postponed, and in these days in such struggles the throne always yields. Men predicted a revolution the last time Bismarck, as Prime Minister of Prussia, faced an indignant Parliament with a "Thus saith the King." Now, no one expects anything but a recasting of constitutional forms.

The practice of Congressmen revising the verbatim reports of their speeches, as written out by the reporters in each House, before they appear in the official record, has become such an expense and unfairness, as to have called for severe rebuke from those who do not do this, of whom Senator Edmunds of Vermont, is prominent.

The legislature of Virginia has just appropriated $10,000 for repairs to the governor's house, $1,500 for the governor's clerk and $2,300 for two clerks for the secretary of state. For a state that is about to scale down its public debt and the interest on what it elects to pay, this is liberal, very liberal, indeed.

Why was it that colonel Forney left it to his executors to recover from the government that $49,000? If he thought it just and right that the government should pay it back to him, why did he not demand its return himself. This is a little conundrum we should like to have answered.

Congress wants a new building in which to place its valuable library, and would have had one ere this but for the disagreement between the Senate and House as to a site.

Sam Randall does not appear much in the lead of the Democratic minority in Congress. What felicity there must be to ex-Senator Wallace in the fact.

Senator Hale says that ex-Senator Hamlin accepted a foreign mission because he had never been abroad, and had long wanted a suitable opportunity for a trip on the continent. His friends express the belief that he will be homesick before the end of the year.

Scarlet fever prevails in Buffalo, N. Y. In one school of that city fifty-nine pupils have been attacked by the disease, nine of whom have died.

Governor Cornell, of New York, in a message sent to the Senate of that State on Friday said he had granted no pardons during the last year.

Poetry.

WHY HE DIDN'T SEE THE PLAY.

I sat behind her at the play
(They said it was "Othello");
But who appeared, or how 'twas done—
Well, ask some other fellow.

I know an overture was played
(The same they played last season);
And, later, people cried "Encore!"
(I do not know the reason).

I heard a sweet, entreating voice,
A stifled shriek, a groan—a
Short silence that, I take it, marked
The death of Desdemona.

But this was all; I simply write
These lines as a reminder
To some one, that I lost the play
Because I sat behind her.
(It was the hat.)

—*Cleveland Herald*

JILTED.

As white as snow, once—years ago,
See now, 'tis nearly amber!
Among these criss-cross hieroglyphs,
Abounding in her "buts" and "ifs,"
How I did like to clamber!

She always wrote on "White Laid Note,"
Just feel—it seems so brittle
That one might crack it with a touch.
Love her? Yes, I did, very much.
Loved me? A very little.

You may peruse it if you choose;
Love's fragile flower has wilted,
And this is but a faded leaf,
With which I mock the gnawing grief
That comes from being jilted.

That blur of ink? I used to think
When this was anti-yellow,
A tiny tear had left that stain.
Yes! No! He held it in the rain.
Who's he? The other fellow.

Our Story Teller.

The Old Apple Woman.

Going to be married, eh? said Mr Rivens, with a snarl. What does all them girls mean that they can't be content where they are?

Mr. Rivens was the proprietor of the large corset factory where Flossie Field worked. Flossie was one of Mr. Riven's best girls, and consequently he did not look with any favorable eye upon her matrimonial prospects.

Yes, confessed Flossie, with the rosiest of blushes. Next month, Mr. Rivens, if you please—and so I should be obliged if you could suit yourself within the week.

Pshaw! said Mr. Rivens. Who is he?

He's a conductor on the railroad, sir. And he's earning a nice little income. And we are to live on the second floor of a very respectable house in Jersey City, and—

I dare say; I dare say, said Mr. Rivens, gruffly. But it will end in the poor house,take my word for it! Take my advice, Flossie Field, and stay where you are well off!

Flossie went back into the work room somewhat d'spirited. The girls who had overheard something of the discussion, were whispering and tittering among themselves.

A man whose mother keeps an apple stand! said Minnie Ramsey.

Brought up on charity! added Kate Leavitt.

Flossie turned quickly around.

What are you talking of? said she.

Of you! said Miss Hedges with a giggle.

An apple stand! cried Flossie, breathlessly. But you are altogether wrong. He has no mother.

Yes, he has, said Minnie Ramsey; and she sells pea nuts and apples down on the wharf, by the ferry boats, and he's too proud to own it. Mrs. Gallagher, that's her name, Mark Gallagher's mother. Ask him yourself. A fine, elegant mother-in-law.

And a general laugh went around the long rows of sewing machines.

Flossie went home bewildered and bitterly resentful. Never before had she noticed the venders who thronged the piers where the ferry boat landed—but upon this particular evening she looked earnestly at the rosy cheeked old woman in the coarse plaid dress and worsted hood, who was holding out her wares. She arose as Flossie advanced.

Is it Mrs. Gallagher? said the girl hesitatingly.

The rosy cheeks deepened; the clear blue eyes sparkled.

Then you know me? said she. Bless your sweet face! you know who I am? Dear heart,I've watched you go by this many a time, but I never dared speak. He wouldn't have liked it.

Are you Mark's mother? asked Flossie. Why has he never told me of you?

The old apple woman hesitated.

'It's natural, my dear,' said she. 'He's made his way in the world and I'm not ashamed of it; but Mark is different. He wants to be a gentleman, and I won't stand in his way; but if you wouldn't mind letting me kiss that bonnie hand of yours—it's all one, you know, as if you are going to be my own daughter'.

'Not my hand,' said Flossie. 'Oh! not my hand.'

And she put up her fresh red mouth to kiss the old apple woman.

'God bless you for that my own lady rose!' said the old woman,with swimming eyes. 'And I'll not trouble you again. You'll make him happy, I know, and that's all I have any right to expect.'

Flossie Field was looking very grave that night when her affianced husband came, as usual, to see her.

'Mark,' said she, 'you never told me of your mother.'

'My mother?'

'Yes—your mother. I saw her today on the pier.'

Mark Gallaher had collected himself by this time. His face grew hard and cold, his lips were compressed.

'I see no occasion,' said he,'for obtruding all one's private affairs on the world. She is my mother. I grant that, but she will not trouble you. I have settled all that. She supports herself. She has always done so.'

'Mark,' Flossie indignantly cried, 'what do you take me for? Why have you thus deceived me? Do you suppose I should not love your mother.'

'I shall ask no such concession of you,' he said. 'My mother will interfere in no way with us. She will go her way, we ours.'

Flossie pulled the gold engagement ring from her finger, and gave it to him, saying:

'It is enough.' A man who can thus discard his mother would hesitate no less to fling away his wife.'

'Flossie,' cried Mark, angrily, 'you are talking nonsense—idle sentiment. What is the use of proclaiming to the world that one's mother is an apple woman.'

She looked at him with large wistful eyes.

'Mark,' said she, my mother died when I was a little babe,and all my life my heart has yearned for a mother's tenderness. And you—you spurn it from you! No, Mark, we are too widely different in heart and mind ever to be one.'

He sat sullenly frowning at the floor.

'Flossie,' said he,'you are attempting to dictate to me. I will not endure it.'

'Very well,' she answered, then we part.'

And they did part. Flossie went back to the corset factory and told Mr. Rivens that she had altered her mind, and would remain in his employment—to which he gruffly replied that he was glad of it.

And she became fast friends with the old apple woman, whose grief was great because "the match was broken up."

It is not because I do not love him, said Flossie, pitifully, but because I think we should not make each other happy.

My dear, said Mary Gallagher, is it because—I am his mother?

Oh—no, no! cried Flossie.

The old woman drew a long sigh. I was afraid so, she said.

So Flossie took to coming to visit the old woman, evening after evening, and they grew strangely fond of each other, the very old apple woman and the beautiful young girl.

Until one evening, sad news came. There had been a railroad accident, and Mark Gallagher was brought home for dead!

But he was not dead—sorely wounded and bruised; and in that hour of trial old Mary took the place that she had held at his cradle years and years ago.

Mother, said he, when they first allowed him to talk. I should have been cold and dead in my grave but for you, dear mother. I have been an ungrateful brute. Can you ever forgive me?

Oh, my son, my son!

But you will find that I shall be a changed man now, he said, fondly pressing her brown old hand. I have been spared to you, and to you I shall henceforth devote my life. I should have liked to see Flossie Field once, he added, speaking as if to himself, to tell her that I now see how right she was. But—

Would you like to see Flossie Field my son? The old lady arose briskly and opened the door of the adjoining room.

My dear, she spoke, come here. My own rosebud, he wants to speak to you.

And to Mark Gallagher's infinite surprise Flossie Field herself came in, all smiles and blushes.

Flossie!

Yes, Mark, it is I.

And then his mother told him how dear and near they had grown to one another.

She is a treasure, Mark—my Flossie! cried Mrs. Gallagher, earnestly.

A treasure! he echoed bitterly, God help me! Yes, but a treasure which I have forfeited forever. You two are within the gates of paradise, but I am shut out, and through my own fault.

Flossie came to his side and looked at him with tender pitying eyes.

Mark! she faltered. Oh, Mark, if I thought—if I believed that I could make you happier—

Flossie! my darling little Flossie.

And then she knew that all was as it had been before.

And when Mark Gallagher was married to pretty Flossie Field the most honored member of their happy home was the rosy cheeked, clear eyed old apple woman.

Jewish exiles from Russia are now arriving in Chicago faster than thay can be cared for. During the last six weeks no fewer than 100 families have sought homes and employment there. They come from all parts of the Russian Empire,but their common starting point is Brody, in Galicia, just across the line from Russia, whither the Jews flock to avoid persecution. The United Hebrew Relief Association hopes to be able to found a number of Jewish agricultural colonies in the West early in the spring.

"You must admit, Jim Webster, that you stole those pullets," said the Galveston Judge to the culprit. "Jedge," responded Jim, "I don't really believe I stole them chickens. In de fust place, Jedge, nobody saw me take 'em. In de next place dey could not be found on my premises, because I had done hid dem chickens under de floor. I can't help believin' Jedge, dat I is innocent as a lamb."

Fiddler's green—Amateur violinists.

A Strange Story.

A strange story comes from Union county, Arkansas, but it is as true as it is strange—to wit: That three young men were sitting on their horses in the road, discussing the probabilities of rain from a cloud which just then was rising in the west. The youngest of the group, named John Freeman, referred to the drouth, and remarked that a God who would allow his people to suffer couldn't amount to much. As he was speaking this the boys were encircled with lightning, and the speaker stunned severely though his companions were unscathed. Recovering he renewed the subject, bitterly reviling the Supreme power. Instantly a bolt of lightning flashed from the cloud overhead, and the young man fell dead in his tracks. Nearly every bone in his body was mashed to a jelly, while his boots were torn from his feet and the clothing from his lower extremities. The body presented a horrible appearance, being a blackened and mangled mass of humanity. His companions were stunned and thrown on the ground, but not seriously hurt. The funeral of the unfortunate young man occurred the next day, and attracted a large crowd, the larger portion of whom were drawn thither by the rumor of the strange events preceding the death of the deceased. When the body was deposited in the grave the loose earth had been thrown in until the aperture was filled, and while the friends of the dead man yet lingered in the cemetery, a bolt of lightning descended from a cloud directly over the burial place and struck the grave throwing the dirt as if a plow had passed lengthwise through it. No one was injured, but those present scattered, almost paralized with terror. The incident is exciting a great deal of attention; ministers and religious people generally holding that the young man was the victim of the wrath of an offended God, while others assert that the case was simply a wonderful coincidence, having no connection with causes either physical or supernatural.

The Ear.

Few people realize what a wonderfullydelicate structure the human ear really is. That which we ordinarily designate so, is after all only the mere outer porch of a series of winding passages, which like the lobbies of a great building head from the outer air into the inner chambers. Certain of these passages are full of liquid, and their membranes are stretched like parchment curtains across the corridors at different places and can be thrown into vibration, or made to tremble as the head of a drum or the surface of a tambourine does when struck with a stick or the fingers. Between two of these parchment like curtains a chain of very small bones extends, which serves to tighten or relax these membranes, and to communicate vibrations to them. In the innermost place of all, rows of fine thread, called nerves, stretch like the strings of a piano from the last point to which the tremblings or thrillings reach, and pass inward to the brain. If the nerves are destroyed the power of hearing as certainly departs as the power to give out sounds is lost by a piano or violin when its strings are broken.

"Thad" Stevens, while a young lawyer in the Pennsylvania courts, once lost his case by what he considered a wrong ruling of the judge. Disgusted, he banged his law books on the table, picked up his hat, and started for the door with some vigorous words in his mouth. The Judge, feeling that his dignity was assailed, rose impressively and said, "Mr. Stevens!" He stopped, turned and bowed deferentially. "Mr. Stevens," said the Judge, "do you intend by such conduct to express your contempt for this court?" And Stevens, with mock seriousness, answered, "Express my contempt for this court! No, sir! I was trying to conceal it, your honor!"

The teacher had grown eloquent in picturing to his little pupils the beauties of heaven, and he finally asked, 'What kind of little boys go to heaven?' A lively little four-year-old with kicking boots, flourished his fist. 'Well, you may answer,' said the teacher. 'Dead ones,' the little fellow shouted at the extent of his lungs.

'My daughter, never tell any one your private affairs,' said a mother in sending her daughter away upon her first journey. 'Monsieur, a third class ticket, if yor please?' said the daughter, at the ticket office. 'For where?' asked the employe. 'Is that any of your business?' answered Mademoiselle indignantly, remembering her mother's advice.

How is this for a three-year-old? An old man was passing the house Sunday, taking exceedingly short steps. The little one looked at him for several minutes and then cried out: "Mamma, don't he walk stingy?"

Brudder Benton's Blast.

Look dar, chilun! Look at dem wooly heads hangin' on behind dat kerridge! Don' low yo fadder to cotch one ob yo goin' froo de world hold'n on to anybody's kerridge or coot tails.

Hangin' behine am jiss wots spilein' de present crop ob manhood.

Ye sees 'em hangin' behine in de backer crap spectin' ter be helped out at de end ob de row.

Dey hab rich 'lations, an' dey's alus hangin' behine at de circus doah ter be tuck in; hangin' behine to git a sassar ob de ice cream freezer; hangin' behine where dar 'lations hab company ter ravage de secon' table.

Yo fadder runs fer Jestes ob do peace, an' about 'leben big bucks wants ter be constable ob de township. Dey hangs on ter yer fadder's coat-tails 'spectin' he'll pull dem all froo. Yo fadder kin promise ter do hit, kase dat am politics; but he allus hab ter trade dem foh votes gin de candidates wot makes hit hot fer yo fadder.

Dese am de fools wot buys second-han' furniture; buys second-wear close at auction, second-han'jewelry ob de peddler, and borrers de newspaper a week ole. Allus swingin' on behine sumpfing or somebody.

Dey makes a 'pintment for sunrise an' gits day in time ter eat dinner wid yo.

Dey neber pays a not tili Jestis piles de coset on hit.

Dey am late ter church an' dey miss de collection.

Dey gits left by de train; gits left in de trade; gits left in ebberything in de gran' race of life.

Yo fadder keeps dis backer stick in de chimney corner ter prevent dis habit ob hangin' behine gitten' a holt on yo; ter struct yo to void de tail ob de xersesshin, an' git right on de front seat ob yer own kerridge an' raise a big dust along de turnpike of life.

Den while yo libs folks gwine ter respect yo, an' when yo dies yo fodder wont fine yo ober dar playin' secon' fiddle in de hebbenly ostrich.

Table Etiquette.

It is with a view of elevating the popular taste, and etherealizing, so to speak, the manners and customs of our readers, that we give below a few hints upon table etiquette:

Macaroni should be cut into short pieces and eaten with an even, graceful motion—not absorbed by the yard.

Oranges are held on a fork while being peeled, and the facetious style of squirting the juice into the eyes of your host is "aurevoir."

Stones in cherries and other fruit should not be placed on the table cloth, but slid quietly and unostentaciously into the pocket of your neighbor, or noiselessly tossed under the table. If by mistake you drink out of your finger-bowl, laugh heartily and make some facetious remark, which will change the course of conversation and renew the friendly feeling among the members of the party.

In drinking wine, when you get to the bottom of your glass do not throw your head back and draw your breath like the exhaust of a bath-tub in order to get the lest drop, as it engenders a feeling of depressing melancholy among the guests.

If you cannot accept an invitation to supper, do not write your regrets on the back of a pool check with a blue lead pencil. This is not regarded as a "ricochet." A simple note to your host informing him that your washerwoman refuses to relent is sufficient.

On seating yourself at the table draw off your gloves and put them in your lap under your napkin. Do not put them in the gravy, as it would soil the gravy. If you have just cleaned your gloves with benzine you must leave them out in the front yard.

Right Side of Starvation.

Years ago, a man down East quarreled with his wife and moved out of the house into the corn-crib, which was just large enough for himself and his two dogs. He slept here at night for several years—being driven into the kitchen occasionally of a very cold night in order to get warm. His step-daughter having a mortgage on the place, foreclosed it, and last April the constable ejected him. Taking his old horse and two dogs, a buggy-box and spring, without wheels, a useless stove, some shreds of harness and two boxes full of junk, he went to a barn about half a mile distant, which he had rented, but not paying the rent he and his traps were put out into the road, where they have stood,covered with a board over them. His dogs he ties in the woods, shifting them about when people complain of their howling, and his horse, with rags and scraps of carpet thrown over him, grazes in somebody's field. He sleeps out of doors, disdains to beg, cuts stones for horse-blocks, and in this way manages to keep just on the right side of starvation.

The Revised New Testament.

Rev. John Davids, who preached the sermon Sunday in the Chapel Royal, St. James Palace, London, said: 'One of the events for which the past year will be memorable is the appearance of the Revised Edition of the New Testament. The eager demand for the work among the Augle-Saxon community was an exceptional event in history. The greatness of the future of nations belongs to the Republic of the United States, and it is there where the work was awaited with the most universal impatience.'

Domestic Silk Goods.

It may interest some of our fair readers to know that fully one-half of the silk goods sold in the United States now are of domestic manufacture. To be accurate, the value of those made here last year was in round figures $34,500,000, while the value of those imported was $31,500,000, or $3,000,000 less. In the matter of ribbons, American manufacturers sell twice as much as their European competitors, while they have almost a monopoly of the handkerchief trade. In dress trimmings, too, the American is far ahead, the value of his manufactures being over $5,000,000, as against about $1,500,000 of the foreigners. The latter has the advantage, though in point of dress goods which aggregate over one half of the entire value of imported silk goods, or over $18,000,000, while the entire value of American goods of the same character is but little over $7,000,000. In machine twist and sewing silk the American manufacturer has the market all to himself again, the value of his productions in that line during the year being $6,000,000. When the value of the raw silk is deducted from the total value of the goods turned out by domestic manufacturers, it appears that the cost of manufacture is equal to fully two-thirds the total value. The raw silk imported last year at New York and San Francisco, which are the only ports where it is received in any quantity, was returned as valued at little over $11,000,000, of which China furnished more than one half or $6,000,000 worth, the quota of Japan being $3,500,000, while Europe furnished but $1,000,000.

The Feminine Mouth.

A person who has made the feminine mouth a study, volunteers his conclusions to males with sweethearts as follows: If her mouth is very small there is not much mind, but overmuch shallow sentiment. If she possesses a very large mouth she possesses a good brain, but the trouble is in kissing it. Large mouths put a man to an artistic test; he will be driven to his wits' end whether to begin at one corner and conclude at the other, or to make a heroic dash at the middle and endeavor to reach both corners. But if you are a kissing artist it can be covered nicely enough. If your sweetheart has a coarsely-formed mouth she will be full of strong, coarse points of character, and raise a row in the family. If she has a delicately formed mouth, with rounded lips and a velvety color, she will have much sensibility and perfection of character, but not astonish you by her brilliancy of conception or execution. It is a good mouth because it is kissable and submissive. Shun blue-lipped or thin-lipped women, they will bore you to death with literature or woman's rights theories, while you want your dinner, or spoil your temper with red-hot scolding tongues.

Something Inside a Pig.

Said Edward Everett once: "The people will always understand a speaker who understands himself and uses simple language." But some speakers seem to possess the incurable faculy of always shooting over common people's heads. The story is told of a city minister, who, after preaching for a friend in the country, was told by the latter:

"You have given us a very good sermon, with one exception, and that is, you used some words our people don't understand."

The first thought the latter was certainly mistaken, and asked what single word he had used that all could not easily understand.

"Why," replied the other, "you said 'felicity' instead of 'happiness.' Now, all our people know what happpiness is, but a great many of them, I am sure, do not know the meaning of felicity."

As the preacher doubted this, the country minister said: "There comes one of our plain, sensible farmers; we will ask him."

As the farmer came up, he said: "We were just speaking about a word—the word 'felicity.' Can you tell us what is its meaning?"

"Why, yes," said the farmer; 'certainly I know what 'felicity' is; it is something inside a pig, though I don't know exactly what?"

A Three-Year Old Colt.

"Do you love music?" she asked.

"Passionately," replied Irwin; "I can whistle 'The Skids Are Out Tonight' perfectly, and I never heard it before last week."

"How quite!" said Myrtle.

"Altogether too, too," was the answer in soft, low tones that made the girl feel instantly that he loved her.

"They tell me you are very wicked, Mr. Mullican," said Myrtle, as the sound of a Strauss Waltz floated in from the ball room. "Is it so?"

"Well, I have always tried to keep up with the procession," was his answer. "I suppose you will hate me for that."

"Oh, no," responded the girl, quickly. "It is namby-tamby men that are distasteful to me. I like a man whose blood runs wine, not water."

"Do you like Gladstone?" she asked suddenly.

"No," said Irwin. "I lost $80 on him yesterday. He was beaten in a mile dash at the fair grounds."

"Can I ever love this man?" asked Myrtle of herself as they parted that night. "Can I give my soul to one who dosen't know the greatest statesman from a three-year-old colt?"

Two weeks later they were betrothed.

Food for Thought.

Childeren have more need of models than of critics.

The failure of one man is the opportunity of another.

Never reproach a man with the faults of his relatives.

We open the hearts of others when we open our own.

A handsome man and a fool may wear the same cap.

A hot discussion frequently makes a cool friendship.

A handful of common sense is worth a bushel of learning.

The best people need afflictions for trial of their virtue.

Hours are like sponges, they wipe out good resolutions.

People obey willingly when they are commanded kindly.

Life is not so short but that there is always time for courtesy.

Charity gives itself riches, but covetousness hoards itself poor.

The man who stands by himself, the universe stands by him also.

It is not life to live for one's self alone. Let us help one another.

Favors of every kind are doubled when they are speedily conferred.

To be happy is not to possess much,but to hope and to love much.

Shallow men believe in luck; strong men believe in cause and effect.

Conscience is the voice of the soul; the passions are the voice of the body.

What are good manners are good for nothing if they are not based on sincerity.

A man may live to a good old age and then commit the biggest mistake of his life.

Sometimes a noble failure serves the world as faithfully as a distinguished success.

The power to do great things generally arises from the willingness to do small things.

It is a great misfortune not to have wit enough to speak well, or judgment to keep silent.

Despair and postponement are cowardice and defeat. Men were borne to succeed, not fail.

No one can have failed to observe the power of a true life upon all with whom it comes in contact.

Don't reckon on the good fortunes which you simply hope for. Unlaid eggs are uncertain chickens.

Laugh and Grow Fat.

It goes against the grain to gamble in corn and wheat.

When a broker goes out shooting he takes a pointer along.

Every man has his forte if he only knew how to hold it.

When a doctor loses his patients it does not follow that he is out of temper.

The girl pressed the leaves, but the boy pressed the girl. The press is mighty and must prevail.

It is astonishing how fast an oyster can swim after he is made up in a sauce. Brown says he saw a restaurant keeper bail out fourteen ladles of sauce before he succeeded in catching a single oyster.

"Will you please insert this obituary notice?" asked an old gentleman of a Binghamptom editor. "I make bold to ask it because the deceased had a great many friends about here who'd be glad to hear of his death."

This changeable weather: "Come on, boys," cried Ragbag's son, yesterday morning, "let's go down to the pond with our skates. If it ain't frozen so we can skate, we can go in swimming."—*Boston Post.*

"Why are you late," asked an Austin school teacher of a little girl, who hung her head and said: "We have got a little baby at our house." "Don't let it happen again," said the teacher, fiercely, and the little girl said she would not and took her seat.

A young Frenchman who had sown a heavy crop of wild oats determined to get married and settle down. On the wedding day his mother-in-law, said to him: 'I hope, my dear son-in-law, that you will be guilty of no more follies in future.' 'My dear madam,' said he, 'I will promise that this shall be my last.'

A youth who attended a Scotch revival for the fun of the thing, ironically inquired of the minister whether he could work a miracle or not. The young man's curiosity was fully satisfied by the minister kicking him out of the church, with the malediction, 'We cannot work miracles,but we can cast out devils!'

'Thrashing by steam,' murmured a fond mother, as she glanced at an article in an agricultural paper. 'What git ups they have nowadays. If I had one of them steam thrashers for my four boys, my arms wouldn't have been as rheumaticy as they are to day,'and she dreamily thought of the past as it might have been.

'Johnny, you don't know how proud I was to have you at the head of your class, and now you have fallen back ever so far.' 'You are to blame for it, ma.' 'How so, Johnny?' 'The Bible says 'pride goes before a fall.' Your pride went before my fall. Besides, it is some other boy's mother's turn to feel stuck up.'

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(D.D., Professor of Greek in the Rochester University and New Testament reviser).

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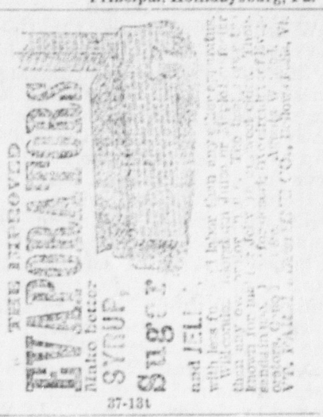

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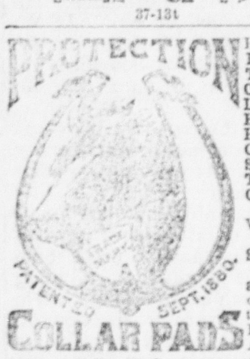

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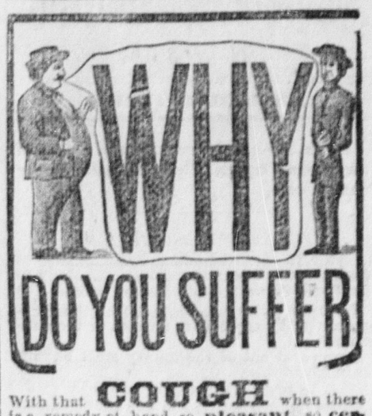
An Institution for imparting a Practical Business Education. Young men fitted for the actual duties of life. Students can enter at any time. Individual instruction. Large and finely furnished Halls and Offices. Complete course of study. Regular and appropriate Lectures. Thorough Practical Training. For Circulars address P. Duff & Sons, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Medical.



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GREEN'S Comp. Syrup of TAR, HONEY & BLOODROOT

It contains all the virtues of Tar in a *concentrated* form, combined with the best **Expectorants** and **Apodynes**, the whole prepared without the aid of heat, forming the BEST KNOWN REMEDY for all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

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Its effect upon the system is entirely unlike that of any other remedy, and is the only medicine needed in almost every disease to which flesh is heir—Epilepsy (Falling Fits) being the only exception. In this PERUNA should not be used. In Constipation and Diseases of the Female Organs and Bladder, MANALIN should be given with it. PERUNA is composed of purely vegetable ingredients, each one, according to medical authors, a great remedy in itself.

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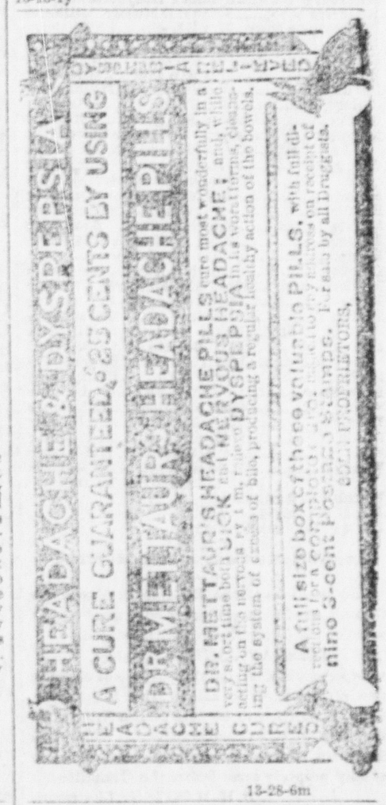

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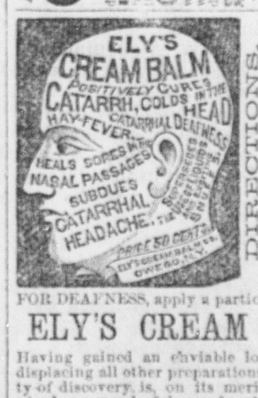
JOB PRINTING

The Bellefonte REPUBLICAN



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For Catarrh, Hay Fever, Cold in the head, &c., insert with little finger a particle of the Balm into the nostrils; draw strong breaths through the nose. It will be absorbed, cleansing, and healing the diseased membrane.

FOR DEAFNESS, apply a particle into the ear

ELY'S CREAM BALM

Having gained an enviable local reputation, displacing all other preparations in the vicinity of discovery, is, on its merits alone, recognized as a wonderful remedy wherever known. A fair trial will convince the most skeptical of its curative powers. It effectually cleanses the nasal passages of Catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions, allays inflammation and irritation, protects the membranal linings of the head from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores the senses of taste and smell. Beneficial results are realized after a few applications. A thorough treatment as directed will cure Catarrh. As a household remedy for cold in the head it is unequaled. The Balm is easy to use and agreeable. Sold by druggists at 50 cents. On receipt of 50 cents will mail a package. Send for circular with full information.

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Bellefonte Republican.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every Wednesday at Bellefonte, Centre county Pennsylvania,

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year, in advance.....$2 00
If not paid for within 6 months..... 2 50
If not paid for until expiration of year..... 3 00

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion.

Editorial notices in our columns, 25 cents per line for each insertion.

Marriage or death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices, ten lines in length, free; exceeding ten lines, five cents per line.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding five lines, this type, $8.00 per annum.

All advertisements for a less term than three months, twenty cents per line for the first three insertions, and five cents per line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
1 inch (12 lin' this tp'e)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$ 12 00
Two inches	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three inches	10 00	15 00	20 00
Four inches	11 00	17 00	25 00
Quarter column	12 00	20 00	30 00
Half column	20 00	35 00	55 00
One column	35 00	55 00	125 00

To insure insertion, advertisements MUST be in no later than Monday noon.

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

JOB DEPARTMENT.

We have now the very best facilities for doing first-class Job Work, and solicit the patronage of all friends of the paper, together with all others who desire to obtain good work at fair prices.

We have the best workmen, the best presses and the best type to be found anywhere.

Address all communications, relating to business, to

EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor,
Bellefonte, Pa.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

County Republican Executive Committee, 1882.

Bellefonte, N W.,	Col D S Keller,	Bellefonte.
do S W.,	Maj H H Benner,	do
do W W.,	Col G A Bayard,	do
Howard bor,	H I Lucas,	Howard
Milesburg boro,	Lyman T Eddy,	Milesburg
Millheim boro,	Samuel D Musser,	Millheim
Philipsburg boro,	Wm E Irwin,	Philipsburg
Unionville boro,	Benjamin Rich,	Fleming
Benner twp,	Jos Marshall,	Bellefonte
Boggs	Jno M Wagner,	Milesburg
Burnside,	Wm Stewart, Jr,	Moshannon
College,	Wm Thompson, Jr,	Lemont
Curtin	Wm Robb,	Howard
Ferguson, O P.	Cyrus Goss.	Pine Gr've Mills
do N P.	A M Clawson,	Rock Springs
Gregg, O P.	R H Duncan,	Spring Mills
do N P.	Emanuel Smith,	Spring Mills
Haines	M M Musser	Aaronsburg
Half moon	J P R Gray	Stormstown
Harris	Wm McFarlane,	Boalsburg
Howard	Wm I Leathers	Mt Eagle
Huston	Jno C Henderson	Julian
Liberty	Daniel B Kunes	Eagleville
Marion	Capt S H Bennison,	Walker
Miles	Simon Spangler,	Rebersburg
Patton	S T Gray	Buffalo Run
Penn	David Kimport	Millheim
Potter, O P.	B D Brisbin	Centre Hall
do N P.	W J Thompson,	Potters M'ls
Rush	Jno A Mull	Philipsburg
Snow Shoe	Dr J P Glenn	Snow Shoe
Spring	Capt A Mullen	Bellefonte
Taylor	John T Fowler	Fowler
Union	B W Shipley	Fleming
Walker	J C Zimmerman,	Hublersb'g
Worth	Thos Weston	Port Matilda

D. H. HASTINGS, Chairman.
WILBUR F. REEDER, } Secretaries.
J. I. HAGERMAN, }
JOHN P. HARRIS, Treasurer.

Republican Committee Meeting.

The members of the Republican Executive Committee of Centre County will meet at the office of the Chairman, in Bellefonte, on

TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1882,

at two o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing two (2) delegates to attend the Republican State Convention to be held at Harrisburg on May 10th prox., to choose three (3) Senatorial Conferees, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the Committee.

D. H. HASTINGS, Chairman.
WILBUR F. REEDER, } Secretaries.
J. I. HAGERMAN, }

THE LATEST NEWS.

Davidge's Day.

WASHINGTON, January 12.—As soon as court was called to order Mr. Davidge took a position in front of the jury and opened his argument with a disclaimer of any intention to make a set speech, but expressed a simple desire to render the jury what aid he could in their present and solemn duty. The time had now come in this trial when the jury were to become factors. Whatever disorder or levity might have characterized the trial, there was but one sentiment in respect to the conduct of the jury. All commended their dignified deportment and close and patient attention to the evidence, and he could not doubt, as they have received the commendation of all in the past, they would continue to deserve it in the future by their decision of the case before them.

As Mr. Davidge traced the process of reasoning by which the prisoner gradually reached the conviction that but one life interposed between himself and possibly great benefits, Guiteau became restless and for the first time since the opening of the court indicated, by his nervous twitching about, the usual preliminaries to a series of interruptions, which in this instance quickly followed.

Not often, said Mr. Davidge, in the record of heinous crimes do we have such plain and pointed evidence as to the first conception of the crime. In this case the suggestion came to the wreck in the night, as he was lying in his bed.

Mr. Davidge continued—There is not a single fact, or a single jot or tittle to show that this prisoner was not perfectly responsible for his act on the 2d of July. The jury will find the defense have carefully picked out and held up to view everything in the entire career of this man which may be considered odd or peculiar, and it is for you to consider how much value can be attached to this evidence, when you come to consider whether this man did not know, on the 2d of July, it was wrong for him to kill the chief magistrate of the nation.

Guiteau was finally heard shouting through the din, "The American people will read my speech, and they are greater than this court. The American people are trying this case. If you undertake to put on the gag law the court in Banc will right me. My speech will make eight columns in the *Herald*, and it reads like an oration of Cicero. It will go thundering down the ages, and don't you forget it, and as for you Corkhill, President, Arthur will soon dispose of you."

Mrs. Scoville was deeply affected and wept hysterically. Judge Cox finally told Scoville to read over the prisoner's speech and let the court know in the morning if there was anything in it he desired to go before the jury. Without stating whether he would permit the prisoner to speak or not Judge Cox ordered an adjournment.

Davidge Again.

WASHINGTON, January 13.—Upon the opening of court Guiteau said: 'In justice to myself and Davidge, I desire to say that I received a letter yesterday severely denouncing Davidge, and my remarks against him here were based upon that. I have found out, however, that I was mistaken, and that Davidge is a hightoned Christian gentleman and sound lawyer. I desire, therefore to, withdraw anything I said against him. I shall entertain the same opinion of Corkhill, however. I am satisfied I was wrong about Davidge, but right on Corkhill.'

Davidge resumed his argument and his review of the evidence. He showed by the evidence of J. W. Guiteau and other witnesses for the defense, the falsity of Scoville's pet theory that the prisoner was an imbecile.

Soon after the opening of court Speaker Keifer and ex-Attorney General Taft entered and took seats upon the bench.

After his opening speech Guiteau remained a quiet listener for an hour. Davidge having used some pretty strong language in alluding to Guiteau, such as 'this unspeakable liar,' the prisoner retorted, 'Oh, you are making all that fine talk for money,' following it up with frequent comments, 'that happens to be false,' 'that isn't true,' and similar expressions.

Davidge passed to the examination of the prisoner himself, his appearance upon the stand, what he had said, and what capacity of intellect he had shown, proving, he said, conclusively that what had gone before had all been sham and hollow fraud. Scoville had dilated upon his morality, and had asserted that lack of intellect was his failing. On the contrary, he had shown upon the stand wonderful memory, logic, reason and intellectual ability. Likewise, the defense had claimed for virtue and morality; the prosecution had availed themselves of the right to show the contrary, and what had been the result? He had been shown to be such a monster of corruption, deceit, depravity and wickedness that the country looked on with a shudder.

Commenting upon the testimony of Dr. Spitzka, Davidge said:

'Notwithstanding some of his remarkable statements, Spitzka never denied the prisoner's legal responsibility. Accepting all his evidence, even Spitzka brought the prisoner within the reach of the law and punishment.'

In answer to the prisoner's claim of divine inspiration, Davidge read with impressive effect from the first chapter of the Epistle of James, thirteenth to fifteenth verses, inclusive, as follows:

Let no man say when he is tempted, I am tempted of God, for God cannot be tempted with evil, neither tempteth he any man:

But every man is tempted when he is drawn away of his own lust, and enticed.

Then, when lust hath conceived. it bringeth forth sin, and sin, when it is finished, bringeth forth death.

Mr. Davidge then read in detail the evidence of General Reynolds, during which he was continually interrupted by the prisoner, and concluded his remarks with these words: "I Promised you, gentlemen, that I would not make a set speech, and in closing I shall indulge in no peroration, except to say that your countrymen and all Christendom are waiting for your verdict. I thank you, gentlemen, for your attention."

Guiteau not Allowed to Speak.

WASHINGTON, January 14.—The court room was densely crowded to-day. As soon as the prisoner had taken his seat he said: 'I received thirty checks yesterday, representing about $15,000; some of them I suppose are worthless, and many of them are no doubt good. I don't want any one to send me a worthless check. I do my own banking business and my checks should be made out to my order. Any one who desires to send me money can do so, but I don't want any worthless checks.'

Mr. Scoville asked the court whether the prisoner would be allowed to speak in his own defense. If the court proposed to accord him that privilege his counsel would prefer that he should speak first.

Guiteau—I want to be heard on that question, your honor. I want to close the arguments for the defense. I wouldn't trust my case in the hands of the best lawyer in America.

Judge Cox—I should be loath in a capital case to deny any man a proper opportunity to be heard, even if he is represented by counsel; in this case it is safe to assume the prisoner will abuse the privilege, as he has done all through the trial, and that what he would say would be highly improper to go before the ury. I shall, therefore, deny him the privilege. As I said yesterday, however, if his counsel desire to read from his manuscript anything which they deem proper to be laid before the jury they can do so.

Guiteau protested that he appeared as his own counsel and claimed the right as an American citizen to be heard in his own defense. Finding that Judge Cox would not be moved he shouted: 'Let the record show that I appear as my own counsel and that I take exception to your ruling, Judge Cox. I shall appeal to the American people, and they will overrule you, and you go down to future ages with a black stain upon your name.'

Judge Cox made no reply to this tirade, but simply nodded to Mr. Reed to begin his argument. Before Mr. Reed had been speaking a half-hour the prisoner began to comment.

Referring to the difficulty experienced by the defence in securing witnesses, Colonel Reed said: "You can never know, gentleman, how hard it has been to get people to come here and tell what they know. They would rather listen to the cry of crucify him than come here and tell what they know to save this poor man from the gallows, and the government from the disgrace of executing an insane man."

Mr. Reed elaborately reviewed the evidence in his speech. He eulogized General Garfield's character and laid stress upon the very enormity of the crime as being an indication of the insanity of the prisoner It would be a disgrace to the nation were it so. The jury certainly could feel no desire to have the news flashed across the ocean, that, in this land of freemen, any citizen of the republic could so hate the chief magistrate of the country as to kill him. In European countries kings and emperors were sometimes murdered because they were hated by the people. Did the jury desire to have it said in Europe that this free government was beginning to fail?

In the course of a criticism upon the expert testimony Mr. Reed said: "It does not need an expert to show that the prisonnr is insane—a poor, wandering lunatic. Visit state prisons in this country and you cannot find in the entire number of convicts one such face as he has, one such eye. If you can, then it is not the eye of a criminal, but the eye of a wreck along the pathway of life, which he certainly is. Such an appearance of the eye comes from disease—disease that is creeping over him, and has crept over him until it has perverted his vision. If he had not shot anybody—if he had not committed any crime—and he were brought before you, and you were asked what you thought of him, you would say: "Oh! he's a poor unfortunate crazy man." Every man would say that. If you would say it under such circumstances, then say it now, because it is your duty to say it. It needs no expert to prove that he is insane to-day. I predict that if he is put into an insane asylum within twenty four months he will be a miserable, drivelling idiot.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 15.—Guiteau was apparently in the best of spirits this morning when the reporter of the associated press called at the jail. 'I have decided not to sell my speech for money,' he remarked, 'but to give it the widest possible circulation through the associated press. I want every man, woman and child in America to have an opportunity to read it.' He was asked, 'How were you pleased with Reed's speech yesterday?' and he replied, 'Well, I don't take any stock in Scoville's theory or Reeds's either and I should not like to trust my defense to either of them. Charley made a good speech, though, but I would not give a cent a bushel for that kind of talk.' Then after a short pause, 'I don't know though but it may be just as well to have that go before the jury, (with a grin). There may be some soft fellows among them who will believe I am an imbecile.'

Pine Grove Mills Items.

The prospects of an ice crop are very slim.

The festival held by the band was not very well patronized, hence rather a failure financially.

We want a man of energy and ability to take charge of our Academy in the spring.

Jacob Erbe, next to the oldest citizen of Ferguson township, is ill, being prostrated by a paralytic stroke.

D. M. Weaver is gradually recovering from his long protracted illness, much to the gratification of his many friends.

Efforts are being made to introduce "grave-yard" life insurance into our community. We trust our citizens will be sufficiently wise to let it alone.

Our Presbyterian friends have procured a new organ for their church, and secured the services of Henry Webb to give instruction in music. They are prospering under the pastoral care of Rev. Kuhn.

Notice.

All persons indebted to Isaac Guggenheimer & Co. are requested to make immediate payment, as all accounts remaining unsettled by the first of February will be given for collection. 3-tf

—Several persons again missed the early evening train on Saturday night.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS

—Sechler's store is the place to buy your groceries.

—Try one of Harry Green's cigars. They are first class.

—Those who smoke many cigars should buy them of Harry Green.

—A beautiful deer was observed walking over Half Moon hill this morning. Hunters, up and after her! (dear).

—Beefsteak is positive, apple-dumblings are comparative and mince pie is superlative—that is, on the ascending scale of merit as an edible.

—Place: The interor of a pleasant farm house in the country. She: "What did you do while you were in Bellefonte to-day, James?" He: "I walked through all the principal streets. I saw the new Centre County Bank building; but the thing of all others which pleased me best was the grocery store of Sechler & Co. It is a neat store, I can tell you, and they have the largest and best stock of groceries in the county. Hereafter I shall buy all my groceries at that store"

—Our friend, Mr. Levi Walters, who resides at Spruce Town, near Potter's Mills, is a first-class wagon maker, and turns out many fine, substantial specimens of his mechanical skill. He recently sold a wagon of his own manufacture to Mr. S. B. Sauders, of Union county, and a letter received from that gentleman conveys the pleasant intelligence that on a recent occasion it passed safely over a rough, mountainous road with a load of 6,000 pounds, and endured the test without damage of any kind. That's the kind of a conveyance to own.

Hobbies.

The following communication has been received:

MR. EDITOR: In your issue of November 23d, 1881, the above caption heads an article signed "A.," who takes considerable pains to censure a man, in nicely couched language, for fearlessly advocating the cause of "Prohibition" or "Temperance." In all kindness to Mr. A. we admit there are two sides to every subject. Some are important and some are not. But in this case it is a *Heaven* to win or a *Hell* to shun. Consequently, there are two very important sides to this question. But Mr. A. says in closing his article: "When the official figures come to hand (meaning the election returns) he proposes saying a few words more on the result and its effect on the future of the temperance cause in this county. "Will Mr. A. please proceed with his promised article, for as yet it has not made its appeaeance. We all want light and instruction upon this all-important subject. If we are so unwisdomed in this matter as Mr. A declares we are, we shall be very happy to have the necessary wisdom imparted to us. But we wish it to come from boyond political prejudice or love of party. "They overcame him by the blood of the Lamb, and by the word of their testimony." —Pev. 12: 11. Z.

Weather Predictions for 1882—From From Vennor's Almanac.

January—1 to 7th, the year will enter fine and moderate in the majority of sections, but with falling temperature toward or on the 3d, and cold snap, varying in intensity according to location, between the 3d and 5th days. Heavy snowfalls probable throughout Central Canada and southward to New York and Washington, with considerable bluster about the end of the week.

8th, probably a day of storm generally.

9th to 14th. it is probable that this week will give a very cold term in northern and western sections; moderating toward the end of the week to heavy snowfalls in Canada and Northern States, and rains in more southern sections.

15th to 21st, unsettled and stormy but moderate weather will likely characterize the entry of this week, with blustery and drifty weather in the West and rain to the southward, followed by still milder weather and alternation of snow, sleet and rain in northern sections. An occasional fine day between these disturbances.

22nd to 28th, probably a continuation of the same fluctuations, but moderate weather, with snow or rainfalls. Alternately frosty and mild. The 25th is likely to bring lower temperature. Cold weather in the Northwest during this week. Very low temperature. Week likely to end mild, with snow and rain extending southward to New York and Washington.

29th to 31st, mild and alternately rainy weather, with spring-like days, probable to the close of month. No indications of a change.

Continued in our supplement.

Echoes from the Car Works.

About one hundred hands are now regularly employed and the number is being increased daily.

Numerous improvements are being made in and about the buildings.

First-class blacksmiths are more difficult to procure than those skilled in any other trade.

A sample car of the new long gondolas is now being built and as soon as that is completed and passes the necessary test, the works will boom.

There will be no more partial cessations of work in the future such as followed the completion of the last contract. It doesn't pay either the proprietors or employes.

—An exchange says that the man who cheerfully eats good meals is in a fair way of having a sound digestion, a joyful heart and a hopeful outlook in the future. Taking all things into consideration, he who eats well and enjoys his food is better able to meet the reverses of life, and help himself and others over the hard places than many wiser men. The true way is to buy groceries at Sechler's store and see that every article of diet is properly prepared. You can depend upon it that Sechler always sells the best.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE, *The Century*, for January is upon our table. It is hardly necessary to say anything in recommendation of this magazine for it long ago won a world-wide reputation for itself. It contains a variety of the most interesting and instructive subjects of the day—always contains handsome steel engravings of famous men and women. One of its fine features is its select and interesting continued stories by gifted authors. The two now running are "Through one Administration," by Frances Hodgen Burnett, and "A Modern Instance," by W. D. Howels. This number contains a delightful description of the "Caverns of Luray," with several fine illustrations. Also a lengthy and instructive article on "Oriental and Greek Scripture," handsomely illustrated. We find plenty of spicy and newsy matter under the heading of "Topics of the Time." We have not space to mention all the good things of this issue, but can truly say that it contains nothing but interesting matter for its readers. Price of subscription, $4.00 a year. Address, The Century Co., Union Square, New York, N. Y.

WE have received from the publishers of the *Religio-Philosophical Journal* a little book entitled "Spiritualism at the Church Congress" in which the merits of spiritualism are fairly presented. We have found this little book quite interesting and anyone who reads it can not fail to learn something about this strange creed that will give them a better opinion of spiritualists and spiritualism. We have read the *Journal* for some years and have found that its management was ever ready to expose fraud and tricks in spiritualism as in anything else. The price of the book is 10 cts, and can be had of the *Religio-Philosophical Journal*, 92 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill.

THE *Wide-Awake* magazine is a first-class monthly for children, and is very popular. This year it promises to surpass its former publications. One of the new features that it promises is a brillaint and dramatic story written by a boy only 14 years old, entitled "Their Club and Ours," and another story by David Kern, "From the Hudson to the Neva," will greatly add to the interest of the book. The department for Children's Music is a good thing. The puzzle department is one that all children enjoy. The subscription price of the *Wide-Awake* is $2 50 a year. D. Lothrope & Co. Publishers, Franklin street, Boston, Mass.

THE *Musical Herald* for January is received. This publication has been fast gaining in popularity ever since its first issue. It has always been first-class in every feature and there is hardly room for improvement, unless we might suggest that instead of several musical selections they give us one lengthy and choice composition. However, others may not think as we do about it and would prefer the variety which they now have. The literary department is composed of select and highly interesting matter. As a bound volume this would prove a very valuable book. It contains much general information from the music world. On the first page of the present number is a handsome steel engraving of the Hon. Henry Kimble Oliver, with an interesting sketch of his life and labors. The article on "Chorus Music" is a very able and appropriate production, also the one on the 'Encore Business." There are three musical selections in the number. A sacred piece, alto solo and quartette. "Let not your heart be troubled," by C. H. Whittier. Organ voluntary, "Holy, Holy Holy Lord," by Handel. "Hunting Song" by Schulize. The low price of this magazine will enable almost everyone to subscribe. Price, $1.50 per year. Address Musical Herald Co., Music Hall, Boston, Mass.

Something New.

One of the leading features of New York city is the eagerness with which the people accept any decided improvement that may be introduced. The rush now in that city is for the new kind of Seidlitz Powders, which far excel the old kind, being as pleasant as lemonade. They are called Seidlitine Seidlitz Powders—put up in two neat wooden boxes and sold for five cents each. 2t4

FRAZER AXLE GREASE.

One greasing with Frazer Axle Grease will last two weeks, all others two to three days. Try it. It received first premium at the Centennial and Paris Exposition. 13-40-3m.

INVIGORATING Food for the Brain and Nerves is what we need in these days of rush and worry. Parker's Ginger Tonic restores the vital energies and brings good health quicker than angthing you can use. *Tribune.* See adv. 2t4

THE CONQUEROR.—Irvington, N. Y., May 2, 1880. H. H. Warner & Co.: Sirs—I have used your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure and I take pleasure in recommending it as the conqueror of all diseases of the kidneys, liver and urinary organs. Ira Stockman.

AN Old Lady writes us: "I am 65 years old and was feeble and nervous all the time, when I bought a bottle of Parker's Ginger Tonic. I have used little more than one bottle and feel as well as at 30." See other column. 2t4

Better Than Gold. A prominent minister of Cincinati was heard to say a few days since that Dr Bosanko's Pile Remedy was better than gold. It cured him of one of the most distressing cases of Piles, after the best physicians he could obtain failed.

Never forget that biliousness and constipation are entirely curable with MANALIN.

EXCITEMENT IN ROCHESTER.

The Commotion Caused by the Statement of a Physician.

An unusual article from the Rochester, N. Y., *Democrat and Chronicle* was republished in this paper, and was a subject of much conversation both in professional circles and on the street. Apparently it caused even more commotion in Rochester, as the following from the same paper shows:

Dr. J. B. Henion, who is well known not only in Rochester but in nearly every part of America, sent an extended article to this paper, a few days since, which was duly published, detailing his remarkable experience and rescue from what seemed to be certain death. It would be impossible to enumerate the personal enquiries which have been made at our office concerning the validity of the article, but they have been so numerous that further investigation of the subject was deemed an editorial necessity.

With this end in view a representative of this paper called on Dr. Henion, at his residence on St. Paul St., when the following interview occurred: "That article of yours, Doctor, has created quite a whirlwind. Are the statements about the terrible condition you were in, and the way you were rescued such as you can sustain?"

"Every one of them and many additional ones. Few people ever get so near the grave as I did and then return, and I am not surprised that the public think it marvelous. It was marvelous."

"How in the world did you, a physician, come to be brought so low?"

"By neglecting the first and most simple symptoms. I did not think I was sick. It is true I had frequent headaches; felt tired most of the time; could eat nothing one day and was ravenous the next; felt dull, indefinite pains and my stomach was out of order, but I did not think it meant anything serious."

"But have these common ailments anything to do with the fearful Bright's disease which took so firm a hold on you?"

"Anything? Why, they are the sure indications of the first stages of that dreadful malady. The fact is, few people know or realize what ails them, and I am sorry to say that too few physicians do, either."

"That is a strange statement, Doctor."

"But it is a true one. The medical profession have been treating symptoms instead of diseases for years, and it is high time it ceased. We doctors have been clipping off the twigs when we should strike at the root. The symptoms I have just mentioned, or any unusual action or irritation of the water channels indicates the approach of Bright's disease even more than a cough announces the coming of consumption. We do not treat the cough, but try to help the lungs. We should not waste our time trying to relieve the headache, stomach, pains about the body or other symptoms, but go directly to the kidneys, the source of most of these ailments."

"This, then, is what you meant when you said that more than one-half of the deaths which occur arise from Bright's disease, is it, Doctor?"

"Precisely. Thousands of so-called diseases are torturing people to-day, when in reality it is Bright's disease in some one of its many forms. It is a Hydra-headed monster, and the slightest symptoms should strike terror to every one who has them. I can look back and recall hundreds of deaths which physicians declared at the time were caused by paralysis, apoplexy, heart disease, pneumonia, malarial fever and other common complaints, which I see now were caused by Bright's disease."

"And did all these cases have simple symptoms at first?"

"Every one of them, and might have been cured as I was by the timely use of the same remedy—Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. I am getting my eyes thoroughly opened in this matter, and think I am helping others to see the facts and their possible danger also. Why, there is no end of truths bearing on this subject. If you want to know more about it go and see Mr. Warner himself. He was sick the same as I, and is the healthiest man in Rochester today. He has made a study of this subject and can give you more facts than I can. Go, too, and see Dr. Littimere, the chemist, at the University. If you want facts there are any quantity of them showing the alarming increase of Bright's disease, its simple and deceptive symptoms, and that there is but one way by which it can be escaped."

Fully satisfied with the truth and force of the Doctor's words, the reporter bade him good day and called on Mr. Warner, at his establishment on Exchange street. At first Mr. Warner was inclined to be reticent, but learning that the information desired was about the alarming increase of Bright's disease his manner changed instantly and he spoke earnestly:

"It is true that Bright's disease has increased wonderfully, and we find, by reliable statistics, that in the past ten years its growth has been 250 per cent. Look at the prominent men it has carried off: Everett, Sumner, Chase, Wilson, Carpenter, Bishop Haven and others. This is terrible, and shows a greater growth than that of any other known complaint. It must be plain to every one that something must be done to check this increase or there is no knowing where it will end."

"Do you think many people are afflicted with it to-day who do not realize it, Mr. Warner?"

"Hundreds of thousands. I have a striking example of this truth which has just come to my notice. A prominent professor in a New Orleans medical college was lecturing before his class on the subject of Bright's disease. He had various fluids under microscopic analysis and was showing the students what the indications of this terrible malady were. In order to draw the contrast between healthy and unhealthy fluids he had provided

a vial the contents of which were drawn from his own person. 'And now, gentlemen,' he said, 'as you have seen the unhealthy indications, I will show you how it appears in a state of perfect health,' and he submitted his own fluid to the usual test. As he watched the result his countenance suddenly changed--his color and command both left him, and in a trembling voice he said: 'Gentlemen, I have made a painful discovery; *I* have Bright's disease of the kidneys,' and in less than a year he was dead."

"You believe, then, that it has no symptoms of its own, and is frequently unknown even by the person who is afflicted with it?"

"It has no symptoms of its own, and very often none at all. Usually no two persons have the same symptoms, and frequently death is the first symptom. The slightest indications of any kidney difficulty should be enough to strike terror to any one. I know what I am talking about, for I have been through all the stages of kidney disease."

"You know of Dr. Henion's case?"

"Yes, I have both read and heard of it."

"It is very wonderful, is it not?"

"A very prominent case, but no more so than a great many others that have come to my notice as having been cured by the same means."

"You believe, then, that Bright's disease can be cured."

"I know it can. I know it from the experience of hundreds of prominent persons who were given up to die by their physicians and friends."

"You speak of your own experience, what was it."

"A fearful one. I had felt languid and unfitted for business for years. But I did not know what ailed me. When, however, I found it was kidney difficulty, I thought there was little hope, and so did the doctors. I have since learned that one of the physicians of this city pointed me out to a gentleman on the street one day, saying, 'There goes a man who will be dead within a year.' I believe his words would have proven true if I had not secured and used the remedy now known as Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure."

"And this caused you to manufacture it?"

"No, it caused me to investigate. I went to the principal cities with Dr. Craig, the discoverer, and saw the physicians prescribing and using it, and saw that Dr. Craig was unable, with his facilities, to supply the medicine to thousands who wanted it. I therefore determined, as a duty I owed humanity and the suffering, to bring it within their reach, and now it is known in every part of America, is sold in every drug store, and has become a household necessity."

The reporter left Mr. Warner, much impressed with the earnestness and sincerity of his statements, and next paid a visit to Dr. S. A. Lattimore, at his residence on Pine street. Dr. Lattimore, although busily engaged upon some matters connected with the State Board of Health, of which he is one of the analysts, courteously answered the questions that were propounded him:

"Did you make a chemical analysis of the case of Mr. W. H. Warner some three years ago, Doctor?"

"Yes, sir."

"What did this analysis show you?"

"The presence of albumen and tube casts in great abundance."

"And what did the symptoms indicate?"

"A serious disease of the kidneys."

"Did you think Mr. Warner could recover?"

"No, sir. I didn't think it possible. It was seldom, indeed, that so pronounced a case had, up to that time, ever been cured."

"Do you know anything about the remedy that cured him?"

"Yes, I have chemically analyzed it and upon critical examination, find it entirely free from any poisonous or deleterious substances."

We publish the foregoing statements in view of the commotion which the publicity of Dr. Henion's article has caused and to meet the protestations which have been made. The standing of Dr. Henion, Mr. Warner, and Dr. Lattimore in the community is beyond question and the statements they make cannot for a moment be doubted. They conclusively show that Bright's disease of the kidneys is one of the most deceptive and dangerous of all diseases, that it is exceedingly common, alarmingly increasing and that it can be cured.

Frank Blair has just opened another fine lot of solid silver ware, from the Gorham Co., which are put up in handsome satin cases. These goods, in connection with his stock of superior silver-plated ware, where the finest display of silver ware ever exhibited in town. As he is the agent for the Gorham Co., he sells at the factory retail prices. d-w-t-f.

MOTHERS DON'T KNOW—How many children are punished for being uncouth, willful and indifferent to instructions or rewards, simply because they are out of health! An intelligent lady said of a child of this kind: "Mothers should know that if they would give the little ones moderate doses of Hop Bitters for two or three weeks, the children would be all a parent could desire."

THE largest assortment of fall and winter suitings and overcoatings. Leave your orders now.
44tf MONTGOMERY & Co., Tailors.

Doctor bills are abominable and not needed in kidney and liver affections, as PERUNA and MANALIN will cure them.

A sure positive cure for costiveness, MANALIN.

For piles, constipation and a torpid liver, never fail to take MANALIN.

I AM CURED of Catarrh and Deafness, after giving Ely's Cream Balm a thorough trial. It has on several occasions relieved me of severe cold in the head. My aunt was troubled with deafness so that she could not hear at all in one ear. After using the balm a few times her hearing was restored. F. D. Morse, Insurance Broker, Elizabeth, N. J. (See Advt.)

Public Sale of Real Estate.

Will be sold at public auction, on the premises' one-half mile east of Linden Hall, at the head of Cedar Creek, on

Friday, Jan. 27, '82,

Commencing at 1 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate, to wit:

A tract of land containing about TWENTY ACRES, more or less, having thereon a

Good Two-Story Brick House,

with "L," a Wood House, Wash House, Barn and all other necessary outbuildings. The land is in a good state of cultivation; a good stream of running water passes through the place. This property would make a pleasant home for any one who wishes to deal in stock or for a retired farmer. The sale will be positive and to the highest bidder.

TERMS—One-half down at time of sale, the balance to be secured by bond and mortgage, if desired. Reason for selling, too far from my business and where I live.

11s D. C. GINGERICH.

RESOLUTIONS adopted by the Board of Commissioners of Centre County, January 3, 1882:

Resolved, That the present Board of Commissioners be governed by the following rules and regulations, and for the information of the public it is ordered that they be published four successive weeks in each newspaper of the county:

1st, That the County Commissioners meet in their office in the Court House, in the Borough of Bellefonte, on the first and third Tuesdays of each month, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m.

2nd, All goods and material for the use of the county must be purchased by the Commissioners or by their order.

3d, All bills must be itemized when presented to the Board for payment.

4th, No orders to be drawn until the Board of Commissioners approve the bill.

5th, No goods or material of any kind for the use of the county to be purchased from any of the County Commissioners.

JOHN WOLF, H. C. CAMPBELL, A. J. GREIST, } Comm'rs.

W. MILES WALKER, Clerk. 214

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Geo. Northammer, late of Rush twp., deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB GRIFFIN, Administrator.
Halfmoon, Centre Co., Pa. 116

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of D. H. Chandler, deceased.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Wills of Centre county, upon the estate of D. H. Chandler, deceased, late of Huston twp., all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment, and persons having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent to make them known to the undersigned without delay. JOHN ARDELL, JR.
Bellefonte, Centre Co., Pa. 116

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of Peter Schreck, late of College township, deceased, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

THOMAS DALE, Administrator.
Lemont, Centre Co., Pa. 116

FANCY SLIPPERS for the holidays at DOLL & MINGLE'S.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the matter of the account of Michael Runkle, adm'r. of Annie M. Runkle, deceased. The undersigned an auditor appointed to hear and pass upon the exceptions filed to said account and restate the same in accordance with his finding, will meet the parties interested at his office in Bellefonte, on Saturday, the 18th day of February, 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of his appointment. WM. C. HEINLE,
214 Auditor.

LUCRATIVE EMPLOYMENT

for the winter in farming districts. Very large returns for comparatively little labor. For full particulars address immediately, ORANGE JUDD CO., 751 Broadway, New York. 214

AGENTS WANTED AT ONCE

to sell the Life and Complete History of

THE TRIAL of GUITEAU

A sketch of his erratic career and Full History of the strange scenes and Startling Disclosures of his trial; the most costly and remarkable in the annals of crime. Well Illustrated. Will sell immediately. Agents outfit, 50c. Terms to agents liberal. Address, Hubbard Bros., Publishers, 723 Chestnut St., Phila. 214

What Makes the Children Laugh?

Cat's Cradle!

The Handsomest Fine Art Juvenile Book, with 60 Colored illustrations. 1 vol. Quarto. $2.00. S. WORTHINGTON, 770 Broadway, N. Y. 114

DCRATIVE EMPLOYMENT

for the winter in farming districts. Very large returns for comparatively little labor. For full particulars address immediately ORANGE JUDD CO. 751 Broadway, N.Y.

Wanted Active and reliable men in every town to sell Farmers our Fossil Marl, a Natural Fertilizer. Big Commissions, complete outfit and full personal instructions by special salesmen. Apply at once with P. O. address and reference, John T. Roberts & Bro., Germantown, Phhila., Pa. 214

Diary Free for 1882, with improved interest table, calendar, etc. Sent to any address on receipt of two three-cent stamps. Address, Charles E. Hires, 48 N. Delaware Ave., Phila. 214

SOUTH Don't locate before seeing our James River Settlement. Illus. catalogue free. J. F. Mancha, Claremont, Surry county, Va. 214

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE First National Bank of Bellefonte, at Bellefonte, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, December 31, 1881.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$355,685.38
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	100,000.00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	18,495.00
Due from approved reserve agents	8,279.52
" " State Banks and Bankers	3,182.19
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures	27,289.01
Current expenses and taxes paid	5,322.22
Checks and other cash items	1,276.44
Bills of other Banks	285.00
Nickels and pennies	157.86
Specie	18,625.00
Legal tender notes	27,942.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)	4,500.00
Total	$571,040.62

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	35,000.00
Undivided profits	18,077.12
Circulating notes received from Comptroller	90,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check	140,874.76
Time certificates of deposits	171,281.92
Due to other National Banks	15,597.26
Due to State Banks and Bankers	209.56
Total	$571,040.62

State of Pennsylvania, } [*S. S.*]
COUNTY OF CENTRE.

I, John P. Harris, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOHN P. HARRIS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of January, 1882.
WILBUR F. REEDER, Notary Public.

Correct—attest,
E. C. HUMES, JAMES A. BEAVER, ADAM HOY, } Directors.

Miscellaneous.

Rupture

Its Relief and Cure as Certain as day follows day by Dr. J. A. Sherman's Method.

With safety from the dangers of strangulation and without the injury trusses inflict. Those wishing proof should send 10 cents for his book, containing likenesses of bad cases before and after cure, also endorsements of professional gentlemen, ministers, merchants, farmers and others who have been cured. Trusses and Rupture, sooner or later, affect the nervous or mental system, bringing on organic diseases, impotency, destroy energy and social desires, making the young old and the old useless. Offices 251 Broadway, N. Y., 3½ Walnut St., Phila. Days for consultation, each week—New York, Mondays, Tuesdays and Saturdays; Philadelphia, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, during December, after that every other week. 114

THE GREAT STATE TRIAL.

A complete and authentic record of the evidence, speeches, addresses and studied insane sayings of

Guiteau THE Assassin.

The Crime—Its Causes and consequences—Stalwartism as explained on the Witness Stand by Hon. James G. Blaine—Graphic Exciting Scenes in Court—Attempts upon the Assassin's Life—Sketches of Principal Characters engaged in this world-famous Criminal Trial—50,000,000 people await in anxiety the evidence in this the most remarkable Trial in American History.

AGENTS in every town. There are millions WANTED in it. Send 50 cents for outfit, and secure territory at once. Address,
UNION PUBLISHING CO.,
5044 Philadelphia, Pa.

MOLLER'S NORWEGIAN
COD-LIVER OIL
Cheapest & Best
MOLLERS
COD LIVER OIL
Superior to any. Highest medical authorities testify to its delicacy of taste and smell. For sale by Druggists.
W. H. Schieffelin & Co. N.Y.

WHEN WHERE AND HOW to advantageously purchase or settle Western Farm Lands. 12 columns of invaluable illustrated matter by one of the Editors just returning from a 5,000 mile inspection tour. Send 15c. for February AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, English or German, 751 Broadway, New York.

ARTICS, Gum Boots, Sandals, etc., at DOLL & MINGLE'S, Brockerhoff row.

A BEAUTIFUL ORGAN, the "Mozart." New Style, No. 12000, 27 Stops, 10 full sets Golden Tongue Reeds, Solid Walnut Highly Polished Case. New and valuable improvements just added. Stool, Book, Music. Boxed and delivered on board cars here, price ONLY SIXTY DOLLARS, NET CASH. Satisfaction guaranteed in every particular or money refunded after one year's use. Every one sold sells another. It is a standing advertisement. Order at once. Nothing saved by correspondence. My new factory just completed, capacity 2,000 instruments every 26 days, very latest labor-saving wood-working machinery. Vast capital enables me to manufacture better goods for less money than ever. Address or call upon DANIEL F. BEATTY,
114 Washington, New Jersey.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—Mrs. Maria Whittaker vs. John B. Bitner. In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county. No. 194, January Term, 1881, Fi Fa No. 39, Aug. Term, 1881. The undersigned an auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Centre Co. to make distribution of the fund arising from the sale of the real estate of John B. Bitner, under the above named Fi Fa, No. 36, August Term, 1881, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Tuesday, the 17th day of January, 1882, at his office in the borough of Bellefonte, when and where all persons interested can attend and present their claims.

E. M. BLANCHARD,
113 Auditor.

STARTLING DISCOVERY!

LOST MANHOOD RESTORED.

A victim of youthful imprudence causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple self cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers, address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham St., N. Y

ESTRAY NOTICE.—Came to the residence of the undersigned, at Nittany Hall, in Walker township, on or about September 1, 1881, a bull about two years old, red with roan mixed. Supposed to have a mark, but left ear torn by a dog. The owner is requested to claim property and pay charges, or it will be dealt with according to law.

113 H. C. SNAVELY.

CANCER REMOVED without knife. Apply to C. P. W. Fisher, Boalsburg, Centre Co., Pa. 1112

LARGEST STOCK OF

BOOTS & SHOES

In the county. DOLL & MINGLE.

---

40 All French Chromo Cards, Hand Bouquets, Mottoes, Birds, etc., Name on 10c. S. B. Hustead, Nassau, N. Y. 4714

A Card.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, *free of charge*. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH INMAN, Station D, New York City. 14 1 26t

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AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the Orphans' Court of Centre county. In the matter of the estate of Frederick Knoffsinger, deceased, exceptions to the account of Susan Knoffsinger, administratrix of said decedent. The undersigned an auditor appointed by the court to pass upon the exceptions filed to said account, to restate the account and to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant to and among those legally entitled to receive the same, will meet the parties interested and will attend to the duties of his appointment on Friday, the 20th day of January, A. D. 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m.

113 S. D. RAY, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the Orphans' Court of Centre county. In the matter of the estate of John R. Taylor, deceased. The undersigned an auditor appointed by said court to make distribution of the balance due from John R. Taylor, administrator of Samuel Taylor, deceased, to and among those legally entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the borough of Bellefonte, on Thursday January 19, A. D. 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m. Parties interested will please attend. CLEMENT DALE,
113 Auditor.

Goldsmith Brothers.

FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL

Reduction

IN PRICES.

It always has been and always will be our motto, after the holidays to go through the entire stock of Heavy Winter Goods and mark them down, in order to facilitate a general cleaning out at the end of each season, thereby enabling us to start with an entire new and fresh stock of goods each succeeding season.

Special Announcement.

An extra discount of 10 per cent. will be given on all Ladies' Coats and Dolmans purchased within the next thirty days. Call early and make your selection.

GO where you will, all
Over the world, from its
Length to its breadth,
Downright, honest and
Square dealing was never done
More legitimately than right
In the Bee Hive Stores.
They ask just what they take,
Honestly telling the quality of goods
Before you buy, and would
Rather lose a sale than lie, or
Overcharge you, with a view of
Tumbling on the price.
Hardly is there an hour but
Everybody may plainly see the
Righteousness of our manner and
Style of dealing, by the crowds that flock in and out of our stores.

SEE THE BARGAINS WE ARE OFFERING!

This Month, October, 1881.

CASHMERES at 12½ and 15 cents per yard.

DOUBLE WIDTH BROCADED DRESS GOODS at 12½ cents per yard

The LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE Stock of All-wool FLANNEL SUITINGS in all the New Shades.

BROCADED DRESS GOODS at 8 Cents Per Yard.

The Largest Stock of CORSETS in the County.

Call and see the GIANT HIP, Warranted not to Break on the Hip.

A Beautiful Line of LADIES' COATS and DOLMANS, Black and Light Colored

☞ Ladies, we will be glad if you don't buy any BONNETS and HATS until you see our Stock. We cannot begin to tell you of all the New and Tasteful HATS and TRIMMINGS we have.

There is not a Place in Centre County where you can do as well in SHOES as you can with us. We have THE LARGEST STOCK TO SELECT FROM YOU CAN DESIRE

—AND—

WE GUARANTEE THAT YOU WILL SAVE MONEY

by Buying SHOES from us, and we have

THE CHEAPEST AS WELL AS THE BEST

THAT CAN BE FOUND.

If you buy our good SHOES we will warrant them to

GIVE YOU SATISFACTION,

and we mean it. We have ELKINS' BEST MAKES and they are THE BEST MADE.

THE BIGGEST AND BEST STOCK OF BOOTS OF ALL KINDS!

LIGHT, MEDIUM HEAVY, HEAVY,

In fact, any kind that a man wants, and in prices we defy competion.

SHIRTS OF ALL KINDS AND STYLES.

WHITE, FLANNEL and CASSIMER SHIRTS.

The FINEST BLUE FLANNEL SHIRTS in the County.

Our $1.00 White Shirt

WE GUARANTEE AS GOOD

As you pay $1.50 for elsewhere. If it is not so we will give you a shirt for nothing. We have sold stacks of them.

HATS OF ALL KINDS AND STYLES.

CLOTHING. You must come and see our stock when you need a suit. We guarantee to SAVE YOU from $1.00 to $4.00 in the price of a suit. *We have the LARGEST STOCK to select from in* THE COUNTY, AND MONEY IS SAVED FOR YOU TO BUY FROM US. WE WONT MENTION prices, but come and see them and we guarantee you'll be glad to buy.

OVERCOATS AND ULSTERS!

—ABOUT—

FIFTY DIFFERENT STYLES TO SELECT FROM,

And bought from parties going out of business. We warrant them 15 per cent. lower than elsewhere.

REMEMBER We Buy for Four Stores

AND BUY IN

LARGE QUANTITIES,

And we can do better than small dealers. Come, and we warrant that you'll be glad you did come.

STRICTLY ONE PRICE.

LYON & CO.

Branches at Philipsburg, Pa., Houtzdale, Pa., and Reynoldsville, Pa.

13-41-3m

WHAT WE HAVE NOT GOT!

We have no Dress goods, all wool, and a yard wide, at 8 cents per yard.

We have no yard-wide Muslins at 2 cents per yard.

We have no Calicos at 2 cents per yard.

We have no hand-made Shoes, all warranted, at 75 cents per pair.

We have no First-Class, all wool suits for Men, at $2.50.

We have no trash of any kind that we are trying to gull the community with.

BUT WE HAVE GOT

A better grade of Dress Goods, at 15 cents and up, than can be bought at any other store in Bellefonte at same price.

We have at from 6 cents up a better value in Bleached and Unbleached Muslins than the same price will buy you elsewhere.

We have CARPETS that have two ounces more wool to the yard, at same prices that lower grades bring elsewhere.

We have the LARGEST STOCK of CARPETS, best assortment to select from that can be found in Centre county.

We have the best Three Dollar Child's Suits that the money can procure.

We have the best Five Dollar School Suits in Bellefonte for that price.

We have the best Ten Dollar Suits for Men sold anywhere.

We have the best work, trimmings, fits and appearance in our Clothing for the money procured in the county. All first-class Clothiers are selling the same make of Clothing. No slop-shop trash, thrown or pasted together, but regularly sewed, same as any Merchant Tailor would or could make them.

We have the very best hand-made BOOTS and SHOES that we can find, and warrant them. And our warrant means just what it expresses.

We have a reputation of 30 years' trading at stake to uphold all we advertise.

We have the interest of our Trade at stake, and always strive to keep our Customers well satisfied. This we accomplish by always giving the full value for what money they give us.

Call and convince your wavering mind.

S. & A. LOEB.

16-4f

Bellefonte Republican.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

SUMMARY OF THE NEWS.

Arguments Continued.

WASHINGTON, January 9.—Guiteau arrived at the court house about half-past 9 o'clock, and was taken to the waiting room. He appeared rather nervous, and his countenance indicated anxiety. When he had taken a seat in the dock he glanced around stealthily over the audience and immediately began a harangue, evidently intended for the jury. 'I have received,' he said, 'some eight hunderd letters—a great majority of them from ladies. When I get time I shall attend to them; I want to send my greetings to the ladies of America, and thank them for their sympathy. They don't want me to be hanged. Public opinion is fast changing; I received on Saturday a check for $1,000 from stalwarts of Brooklyn, and another of $500 from the stalwarts of New York. I want this jury to understand how public opinion is on this case.'

A bailiff here tried to silence him, when he turned upon him in the most vicious manner and snarled out: 'You keep quiet and mind your business; do not interfere with me when I am talking. If you had any sense you would understand your place.'

Scoville proceeded without interruption for an hour. His remarks were listened to with marked attention. He laid stress upon the proposition that insane men often knew the difference between right and wrong, and for that reason conceal their plans; that the benefit of doubt should attach to the plea of insanity when raised with the same force as when urged in connection with the commission of a crime. His allusion to the decision of Judge Davis, who went out of his way, he said, to pass upon something not involved in the case he was considering, brought Judge Porter to his feet, with an indignant reply that the charge was false.

Scoville retorted that the opinion of a man who sat on the same bench with a Barnard and a Cardoza should not be received with much consideration.

Judge Porter, with even more vehemence, reiterated that the charge of counsel was absolutely false; that Judge Davis never sat on the bench with either of the gentlemen named. "If an honorable member of the federal judiciary is to be put on trial here, I demand," said Judge Porter, "that the record be produced here upon which this base charge is made."

Scoville insisted that when a style of proceedings best suited to a police court were introduced here by the prosecution he should comment upon them as he deemed fitting. He should not be frightened by the tragic utterance of Judge Porter; he had heard some notes years ago from owls at night in the woods of Ohio."

Guiteau laughed and called out sneeringly: "That's a very fine speech, Mr. Porter!"

Davidge protested that not five minutes had been devoted to the proper scope of argument, and the court warned counsel they must abstain from personalities.

Scoville concluded his argument at 12 o'clock, and in conclusion desired to make a few remarks of a personal character. Alluding to his controversies with Judge Porter he disclaimed any intention of transgressing the bounds of propriety or the rules of practice, but he should criticise the conduct of counsel when it merited criticism, and the threats of the prosecution would not intimidate. Citing the custom of counsel on the other side of bowing to the jury, upon entering, Scoville said, sometimes its three bows all around; sometimes more—never less than three. It has never been done by counsel upon this side, and I do not hesitate to criticise the propriety of it.

Judge Porter—The gentleman is simply instancing his lack of politeness. If he has no apology to offer I certainly shall not apologize for him.

Recess.

After recess Mr. Corkhill stated that he had not expected to speak on the legal points, relying upon the assurance of the defense that the question of jurisdiction would not be raised, but as the last two prayers of the defense distinctly made that issue he felt it his duty, as prosecuting officer of the government, to address the court upon the question to which he had devoted so much careful consideration. He then proceeded to read from printed slips an exhaustive argument upon the subject of jurisdiction. The argument occupied the attention of the court for one hour.

Davidge then addressed the court upon the general proposition contained in the prayer. "I do not deem it necessary," he began, "to advert to the question of jurisdiction at this time."

"A very wise decision," piped in the prisoner.

Davidge then discussed the question of malice, which, he said, in its legal sense, meant the intentional doing of a wrongful act.

Davidge concluded his argument at five minutes to 3 o'clock. Court then adjourned until to-morrow morning. Judge Porter will make the concluding argument immediately upon opening of court after which Judge Cox will render his decision.

The Guiteau Trial.

WASHINGTON, January 10.—When Guiteau came into court as he passed his brother he whispered to him: 'Come over to the dock; I want to see you about something of great importance.' Taking his seat, the prisoner laid down a large bundle of paper, and, spreading out the manuscript, busied himself in looking it over.

Judge Porter began his argument shortly after 9 o'clock and at once fixed the attention of every one in the room. Guiteau pretended to be engrossed in his manuscript, but soon laid it aside and listened with wrapt attention. It is believed Judge Porter will speak until recess.

Nothing like it has been seen or heard during the past nine weeks in the Guiteau trial. As Judge Porter reviewed the conduct of the prisoner and the conduct on the part of the counsel of his cause in court the crime in all its hideous ugliness was held up to the detestation of his hearers. The silence became oppressive, and the presence of avenging justice in the near future was suggested with the force of conviction that swept from the court room every vestige of the levity which has so long danced attention upon every utterance of the prisoner, and like a veil obscured from the consciousness of the spectators the horrors of crime and what should be the solemnity of its judicial atonement.

The prisoner winced and nervously twisted in his place, and for several minutes was unable to say anything that in any sense could approach an interruption. Gradually the prisoner regained his usual assurance and resumed his daily habit of interrupting with contradiction and denial. For once, however, the insufferable impudence of the prisoner was completely overawed. Neither his noise nor his abuse could interrupt or silence the avalanche of condemnation that swept from the lips of the eloquent counsel.

'The prisoner is mistaken, your honor,' said Judge Porter, 'if he believes by his unseemly brawling he can prevent my voice from being heard by the jury. The puppet cannot be moved in such good time as when he sat with his counsel, and by his outbursts now he is fast tightening the hangman's rope about his neck.'

Porter then took up the authorities cited by the defense, pronouncing them either misreported or bad law from obscure benches. He sneered at the assertion of Scoville that he antiquated figurements of the prosecution could not stand in the light of those of the defense, which purported to be the outgrowth of an enlightened age—an age of Guiteaus. When a hungry politician kills a president from pique—a politician, continued Mr. Porter, who had such a belief in the gullibility and depravity of mankind that he supposed he was doing men like General Grant and Mr. Conkling—the greatest parliamentarian and one of the foremost statesmen of his time—and even President Arthur, a service, for which he would receive a reward. Why, had General Grant, Mr. Conkling or President Arthur been standing at the door of the depot of Baltimore and Potomac railroad station on the morning of the shooting—had they seen the assassin creeping upon his victim, revolver in hand and aiming at his back, an iron hand would have descended which would have paralyzed the assassin and saved the president.

The audience, carried out of themselves by Judge Porter's eloquence, applauded vigorously despite the cries of 'Order' and 'Silence.'

Judge Porter concluded his masterly argument at 11:40 by reading the now famous letter of President Garfield to Judge Payne, in which he complimented and thanked him for brushing away the net work of sophistries with which it has of late years been customary to envelope insanity, when set up as an excuse for crime.

Judge Cox at 11:45 began the reading of his decision, which begins with a lengthy review of the subject of jurisdiction. He reviewed the progress of opinion and cited all important rulings from the early days of the common law in England, and decided against the prayer of defense. Judge Cox next took up the question of the legal test of insanity and decided that knowledge and appreciation of the difference between right and wrong must be taken as the correct test.

Judge Cox concluded his decision at 1:36, having consumed an hour and forty minutes with rapid speaking upon every material point. His rulings were directly against the prayers of the defense. The only grain of comfort for the prisoner was that offered when Judge Cox reached the question of reasonable doubt. Upon this subject he said: "I shall not charge the jury to aquit if they find reasonable doubt as to any one element, but I shall take into consideration and charge them relative to all the elements; and that, if from all the circumstances and evidence they have reasonable doubt of the commission by defendent of the crime as charged, then they shall aquit."

As Judge Cox finished speaking Guiteau called out, "I am perfectly satisfied with that expression of law."

After consultation between counsel the court adjourned until Tuesday morning, when Davidge will make the opening argument to the jury for the prosecution.

May Lead to Mischief.

PARIS, January 9.—The suppression of a manifestation on Sunday in commemoration of the death of Blanqui has created a bitter feeling among the working classes which may lead to mischief.

Southern Sport.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 10.—A special to the *Courier Journal* from Mt. Vernon says: This little village, usually so quiet, was to-day the scene of a wild, tumultuous, but bloodless riot. The circuit court was in session, A. O. Bradley sitting as special judge. The case of the commonwealth against Robert Randall, for murder was on trial, and witnesses were testifying. John Mullins, a witness in the case, who had been placed under rule, came into the court room in an intoxicated condition, and was leaning against the bar. Judge Bradley spoke to him, asking him if he was not a witness. Upon his reply in the affirmative he asked him what he was doing in the court room. Mullins responded: "He was standing there, he reckoned." "Fine him ten dollars, Mr. Clerk," said the judge. Mullins made another insulting remark, and another fine of ten dollars was entered against him. Another insult was followed by an order from the court to the janitor to take Mullins into custody. Mullins then ran out of the court room, followed by the janitor and two deputy sheriffs, who pursued him some little distance out of town, when he turned and fired at them. The two sheriffs returned the fire, but no one was hit. After a short chase Mullins was captured and brought back to the court room by a posse.

He was accompanied by his father, Champ Mullins, who was also intoxicated. John Mullins was ordered to jail by Judge Bradley, whereupon he and his father both arose, and declared he should not be taken to jail. Champ is one of the most powerful men, physically, in the county, and it takes half a dozen ordinary men to hold him. When the jailor and posse started with John to jail, the prisoner and his father resisted, and the scene which followed beggars description. The large crowd in the court room broke into the wildest disorder. Men were knocked down, pistols drawn and the guards rushed in with shot guns, and the rush for the doors and windows was tremendous. The Mullins and officers fought their way out of the court room and down stairs into the street. When they reached the street some one gave John Mullins a pistol with which he instantly fired two shots, in what direction is not certainly known. Both men were finally arrested and placed in jail, where they now are. The excitement was at fever heat for a while, and everybody breathed freely when quiet was restored, and the closest search failed to discover any corpse. As soon as the disorder began Judge Bradley left the bench and shouted: "I call on every man in this house to help arrest these men, and I will assist myself," and he did lend such assistance as he could.

A Financial Failure in Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., January 10.—For some days there have been rumors of the financial embarrassment of Simons, Anderson & Co., of Pittsburgh and New York, one of the largest firms in the country, and to-day their troubles took a new turn, the Merchants' and Manufacturers' bank of this city levying an execution for $317,000, and Donnell, Lawson & Sampson, of New York, one for $107,000. The firm has been hampered by loss by the Haight forgeries in connection with the Brooklyn bridge, the expense of new works and other things. Their assets are one million dollars and their liabilities nominally one million six hundred thousand dollars.

More of Newark's Crookedness.

NEWARK, N. Y., January 10.—William T. Powell, assistant city clerk, was arrested to night at the instigation of Prosecutor Abel, for alleged complicity in the city hall frauds. The authorities are very reticent about the matter, but it is understood that the charge is that Powell altered a check for $39,449 to $839,449 by changing the dollar sign into the figures. It was also understood that this was done at the instigation of Auditor Palmer, and that Powell derived no pecuniary benefit from the transaction. Powell has not yet obtained bail.

Pressure to Retain Hunt.

WASHINGTON, January 9.—A strong pressure is being brought to bear upon the president by prominent republicans and journals of the south, especially of New Orleans, to have the present secretary of the navy, Hunt, retained in that office, the claim being made that he is a representative southern republican in the broadest sense of the word.

The house committee on banking and currency organized this morning. Regular days of meeting will be Tuesdays and Fridays. House committee on revision of laws also organized to-day.

The Senate Committee Unearthing Frauds.

WASHINGTON, January 4.—The senate committee conducting the contingent fund investigation have unearthed some apparently questionable transactions, which, if substantiated by future testimony, will when made public not reflect credit upon the past management of the custodian's office, and the contingent fund. That irregularities existed in this bureau is not denied, but the responsibility for them has not yet been definitely ascertained.

Funeral of the Late Richard H Dana.

ROME, January 9.—Funeral service over the remains of the late Richard H. Dana took place in the American church on Via Nazionale

Senate.

WASHINGTON, January 11.—In the senate to-day a number of petitions for a commission to inquire in regard to the alcoholic liquor traffic was submitted, nearly every senator present having submitted one or more memorials on the subject.

Mr. Blair said as in every instance the petition came from constituents of the senator presenting it the fact was an indication of universal demand for legislation upon the subject.

Mr. Morgan submitted a resolution directing the special committee on woman suffrage to inquire into the matter of suffrage in Utah and to report a bill to annul any existing law conferring the right of suffrage upon women in that territory. The resolution went over.

At the expiration of the morning hour the Sherman funding bill was taken up, and Mr. Vest addressed the senate. He claimed that the democratic funding bill of last congress would have saved the people $15,500,000 a year in interest on the public debt, and that this was prevented by the republican party. He said he was not attacking the national banks, but did attack the vast power vested in them. He condemned the legislation which had given the national banks power to contract or expand the debt at will. He declared the national banks have grown in wealth and power to such an extent they do not intend to surrender their charter, or their existence. The banks can only continue with the national debt, and the banks do not propose to have the public debt paid off, because it would wipe them out. He insisted the issue between the aggregate capital in the national banks on the one side and the people on the other is now presented, and he arrayed himself on the side of the people. He criticised Senator McPherson for his remarks yesterday in support of the national banks and said this was not democratic doctrine; that the democratic party does not sympathize with national banks.

Reading's Election.

PHILADELPHIA, January 11.—Voting was resumed this morning in the Reading railroad election. Mr. G. T. Bonner, of New York, offered his vote of 2,000 shares for the Gowen ticket. Mr. Dale, of the McCalmont bond council, challenged the vote and asked Mr. Bonner whether he owned the stock upon which he was offering to vote absolutely and bona fide, or whether he had not merely held it in pledge for money advanced upon it. The judges ruled the questions out as improper at this stage.

It was agreed between council that in the future it be taken for granted in like cases, without resorting to formalities, that the stockholder has been asked and refused to answer the questions above referred to touching the character of his stock. This expedited matters considerably, and the proxy voting proceeded more rapidly than before. The first vote received to-day was number 698, and by noon the judges had passed the 800th, which included 750 of the Gowen proxies.

Hon. Edwin W. Stoughton.

NEW YORK, January 10.—A large concourse of the members of the bar and many public and private citizens of this city attended the funeral of Hon. Edwin W. Stoughton, ex-minister to Russia, at the Calvary church this morning. The pall bearers were General Grant, Admiral Baldwin, Judge Brady, Alfred Bierstadt, C. A. Seward, John Jacob Astor, A. Leroy, Mr. Musgrave, Secretary of the Navy Hunt, E. M. Dickinson, William M. Evarts, ex-Postmaster General James, Judge Blatchford and General Cullum. The services in the Protestant Episcopal church were conducted by Revs. Drs. Howland, Weston, Walker and Potter. Among those present were E. D. Morgan, Denham B. Eaton, ex-Lieutenant Governor Dorsheimer, Roscoe Conkling, Colonel Conkling, Courtland Parker, Charles A. Dana and others. The remains were taken to Windsor, Vermont, for interment.

Concerning Cox's Rulings.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 11.—District Attorney Corkhill said this morning that he regarded the rulings of Judge Cox as favorable to the prosecution. Messrs. Scoville and Reed also expresses themselves as satisfied with the rulings. Mr. Scoville said if the judge delivers the charge to the jury on the same basis we care nothing for the mere words of our instructions. After court adjourned yesterday Messrs. Scoville, Reed and J. W. Guiteau called upon Judge Cox and congratulated him, thanking him for his impartiality. Judge Cox remarked that he thought the prosecution would be better satisfied than the defense.

Wants His Vote Counted.

PHILADELPHIA, January 11.—John P. Friar, an election officers in the Eighth ward, was arrested and held for a hearing this morning, charged by Charles Fry with refusing his vote at a republican primary election last night because he had voted the independent ticket at the last election This is the first arrest under the law legalizing primary elections.

A Prominent Dry Goods Merchant Fails.

PHILADELPHIA, January 11.—Owen Evans, a prominent retail dry goods dealer on Eighth street, failed today. His liabilities are placed at $65,000, and it is asserted that his assets will not realize more than 20 per cent.

Ferry Facts.

"Hermit," the New York correspondent, writes: "The East River Bridge is rapidly approaching completion, and the public will soon learn what advantage is to be derived from an investment of at least $14,000,000. The number at present annually transported by the ferries is 45,000,000 souls being equal to 120,000 per day. One-half of this immense crowd take Fulton Ferry, and this fact has given Fulton street its great importance as a place of traffic. The fare, from five o'clock in the morning until 7:30 o'clock, is only one cent, this being in favor of the working class. It is evident that the bridge will seriously impair the ferries, and yet the latter will have a reasonable patronage. To reach the bridge one must go to the City Hall Park, which many will find an inconvenience. Others will dislike to trust themselves on a bridge whose strength is a matter of doubt. The ferries have been wonderfully exempt from casualties and hence have won general confidence."

A Year's Invention.

What a wonderfully inventive country this is? During the past year no less than 23,012 applications for patents were filed, of which number only 617 were for the reissue of patents expired, the rest being for something that the inventor at least considered new. The number of patents really issued was somewhat less than this, being only 13,947. This is the largest number ever issued in any one year since the establishment of the office, with the exception of 1868 and 1875. In the former year the number exceeded those for last year by only about forty, but in 1875 they were 16,288. The number of applicants were more, however, than in any previous year by something like 1,400. The total number of patents issued since 1860—a period of twenty years—is nearly 200,000, which shows an unprecedented inventive activity, the patents of the previous twenty years aggregating but one-fifth of that number.

Worthless Checks.

WASHINGTON, January 9.—Mr. Scoville says that the drafts for sums of amounting to fifteen hundred dollars, received by Guiteau on Saturday, were worthless and were sent by some practical joker. It is not the first time during the trial such things have occurred. Mr. Scoville himself has had worthless checks sent to him, one for $15,000

Died from His Injuries.

MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., January 11.—Thos. Parry, the fire boss who was injured by the explosion in the mine at Greenwood, on Saturday, died last night. It is believed the others will recover.

Snow Storm in Pike County.

MILLFORD, Pa., January 11.—A very heavy snow storm visited Pike county last night and this morning. Six inches of snow fell at Millford and over a foot in Laxawaxen valley.

No Extra Session.

PHILADELPHIA, January 11.—The *Telegraph's* special says Governor Hoyt in an interview to-day disclaimed any intention of calling an extra session of the legislature.

The Republican State Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, January 11.—The republican state committee to-day decided to call a state convention to meet at Harrisburg on May 10.

Newark's Broken Bank.

NEWARK, N. J. January 11.—The receiver of the Mechanics' band will begin paying a dividend of 25 per cent. to depositors to morrow.

Bits of Fun.

What five letters form a sentence of forgiveness? I x qq u.

A member of a school committee writes: "We have two school-rooms sufficiently large to accommodate over 300 pupils one above the other."

A lady called at a drug store where they also kept books and inquired of one of the firm: "Have you "Grote's Greece?" 'No, mum; but we've got some excellent bears' oil.'

A clergyman says: "A young woman died in my neighborhood yesterday while I was preaching the gospel in a state of beastly intoxication."

Edibles are frequently named after illustrious individuals, and fruits after their discoverers: as for instance, Washington pies; Bartlett pears, Baldwin apples, etc., and it is no uncommon occurrence at the present day for a person to walk into an eating room and ask for "Plato beans."

'Ah, dearest,' sighed a young man, kneeling at the feet of his owndest own, 'dost thou know what of all outward things is nearest to my heart?' 'Really I can't say,' she replied, 'but if you have any regard for your health in this changeable weather, I should believe it was a flannel shirt.' She was too practical, and it broke the engagement.

A Seal-Skin Better Than Any Amount of Suffering.

'You tell me that you love me,' said a Brooklyn maiden to an eligible young man who avowed his affection. 'How do I know that you are sincere? What would you do to show your love?'

'Anything,' replied the ardent lover, who had a spice of romance in his disposition, 'anything, I would go to the world's end for you; I would endure any suffering for you; I would die for you if necessary.'

Such ardent protestations brought the blushes to her cheeks and a thrill of happiness to her heart, and she thought that certainly no one could love her more fondly than he did. She asked, however, a little delay before giving him an answer to his suit.

Meantime another suitor proposed and she questioned him in like manner.

'Well,' said he, 'I'll tell you what I would do to show my love for you. If you marry me you shall have good clothes to wear. I will see that you are always the owner of a handsome seal-skin dolman and that your hats and bonnets are always in fashion, and I will be a faithful, loving husband to you.'

'But wouldn't you go to the world's end for me, or die for me, or any of that sort of thing, you know?' she asked, as she toyed with his coat buttons.

'I don't want to go to the world's end,' he replied; 'I've got a nice paying business in Boston, and as to dying for you, I'd rather live with you.'

'Well,' said she, as visions of the seal-skin dolman, fashionable bonnets, etc., flashed before her mind, 'I guess you can go and speak to pa.'

The practical wooer is the man of the times.

For The Ladies.

Mrs. Bayard Taylor is writing a series of articles on German cookery for the New York *Tribune*.

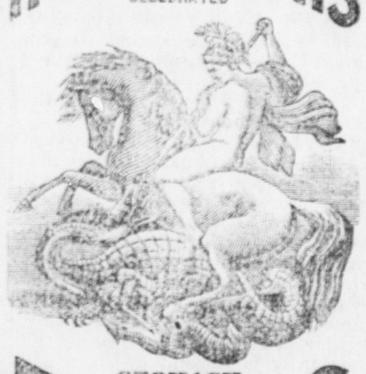
A brown velvet tea gown is trimmed with salmon pink silk. Another is of sage-colored plush, trimmed with amber satin.

The Empress Augusta of Germany is far from being a beautiful old lady. She is tall, painfully slender; a woman of many angles whose sharp features express a stern, hard and haughty nature.

Miss. Eliza Newell, daughter of Governor Newell, of Washington Territory, has been appointed by the legislature territorial librarian. Who says the women are not gradually getting their rights?

The wife of the new Chinese Minister, a lady of high rank in her own country, will not at present enter Washington society. She speaks only her own language; Her little feet will not permit her to go about unsupported, and she is, to crown all, exceedingly bashful.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED



STOMACH BITTERS

The name of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is heard in every dwelling, it finds a place in every household, and its praises are sounded throughout the whole Western Hemisphere, as a general invigorant, a cure for sick headache, a specific for flatulency and sour stomach, an appetizing stomachic, an excellent blood depurent and certain remedy for intermittent fever and kindred diseases.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally.

FOR SALE.

A farm, three and one-half miles from Bellefonte, containing

120 ACRES,

with house thereon containing ten rooms, good as new. All necessary outbuildings. Good frame barn, and plenty of good water near the house and barn.

GOOD ORCHARD OF FRUIT.

The land is all under a high state of cultivation; near schools, churches and postoffice. Inquire of BOND VALENTINE, n30d4w2m Humes' Block, Bellefonte, Pa

JOHN I. THOMPSON, ANALYTICAL CHEMIST, Lemont, Centre Co., Pa.

Special attention given to the analysis of Iron Ores. Write for terms. 13-38-3m

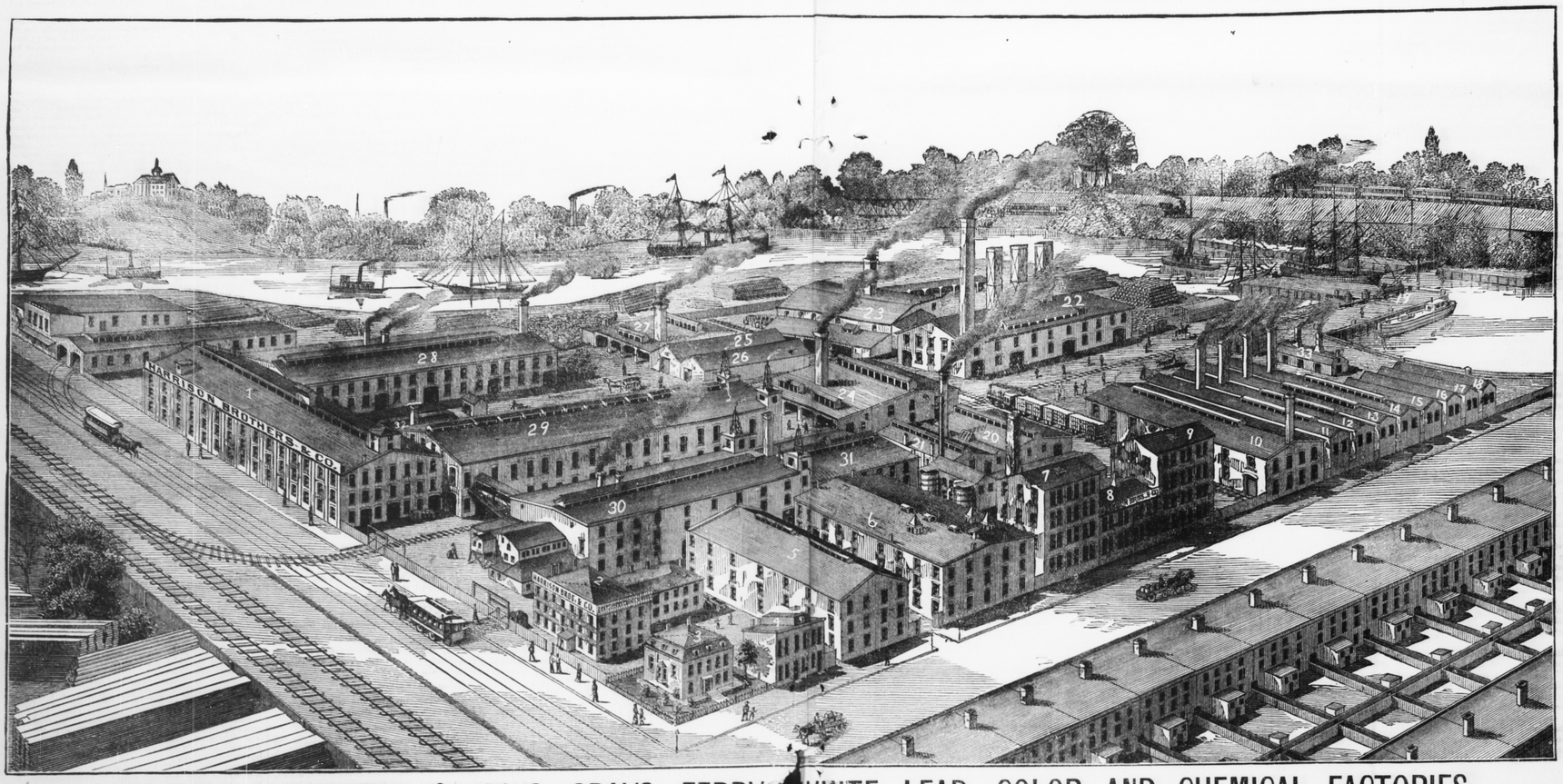
GOOD HAND-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES,

At prices generally paid for common Eastern trash. POLL & MINGLE.

$66 a week in your own town. $5 outfit free. No risk: Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay. Reader, if you want a business at which you can make great pay all the time you work, write for particulars to H. HALLIET & Co., Portland, Maine. jan1 d6m&w1y

SUPPLEMENT

THE BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN



HARRISON BROTHERS & CO.'S GRAYS FERRY WHITE LEAD, COLOR AND CHEMICAL FACTORIES.

1. Pearl Alum Department.
2. Offices, Laboratories, and Salesrooms.
3. Superintendent's House.
4. Foremen's Dwellings.
5. Mill House No. 1, and Ready Mixed Paint Departm't.
6. White Lead Department.
7. Laundry Blue House.
8. Chrome Yellows and Greens.
9. Vermilion House and Color Laboratory.
10-18. Fertilizer Department and Store Sheds.
19. Wharves and Landings.
20. Red Lead Department.
21. Litharge and Orange Mineral.
22. Muriatic Acid and Soda Department.
23. Acetic Acid Department.
24. Muriatic Acid Department, No. 1.
25-26. Acetate, Lime, Salt, and Nitre Storage.
27. Aqua Fortis and Nitric Acid.
28. Oil Vitriol Department, Chambers Nos. 5 and 6.
29. " " " Nos. 3 and 4.
30. Oil Vitriol Department, Chambers Nos. 1 and 2.
31. Concentrating House (Platinum Stills).
32. Aluminous Cake Department.
33. Varnish House.

ONE of the leading members of the press having been allowed access to the celebrated Philadelphia

Paint and Chemical Works of

HARRISON BROS. & CO.,

we copy, by permission, the recital of his visit, in the belief that nothing could be of more instructive interest to our readers.

Before referring to the works themselves, which have been described by the *Mercantile Review*, of New York, as being probably

The Largest and Most Complete in the World,

it will be appropriate to make some mention of the firm and its founder.

Introductory.

The present house of Harrison Bros. & Co. owes its origin to John Harrison, a member of the Society of Friends, who, in the year 1793, laid the foundation of the now enormous chemical manufacturing business of the United States. This young chemist, having obtained a thorough knowledge of his profession, in England, under no less teaching than that of the eminent Dr. Priestly; with a foresight beyond his years, (he was then only 20), became impressed with the belief that many products, which had always been procured from abroad, could be manufactured successfully here, thus accomplishing the two-fold advantage of rendering us less dependent upon Great Britain, and opening up new and important sources of national wealth. Prominent among these products, and one of incalculable value to industrial prosperity, Sulphuric Acid, or Oil of Vitriol, attracted his attention, and he accordingly engaged in, what was at that time, the hazardous venture of its manufacture. It must be remembered that, although there are now numerous manufacturers who produce this acid upon a large scale, the situation, ninety years ago, was very different, and such an experiment involved a great amount of risk, and required no small degree of energy and courage. American manufacturing was then in its infancy. Dependence was had on the mother-country for nearly everything. All honor, then, to John Harrison, and other pioneers of those early days, for the gallant manner in which they overcame all obstacles and paved the way for our present manufacturing greatness.

Mr. Harrison's first effort was, of course, on what would now be considered a comparatively small scale. His acid chamber was only about 80 feet in length, producing about 5,000 carboys of Oil of Vitriol per annum; but even this was fully sufficient for the entire demand of the United States in those early times. This was but the germ from which has sprung the giant oak of to-day. The modest single acid chamber of 1793, with its limited product, has grown into their present Harrison Works, into several series of chambers, and the annual production is now 120,000 carboys, with additions under process of completion which will increase this to

180,000 CARBOYS.

The enormous extent of this industry may be conceived when we mention that to produce the amount of acid specified involves the consumption of *30,000 pounds* of brimstone daily, or nearly

10,000,000 POUNDS PER ANNUM.

The changes wrought by time are illustrated by the fact that, while acid was sold by the father as high as 75 cents per pound, the sons have seen it as low as 1½ cents per pound. Mr. Harrison engaged also in the manufacture of other chemicals, but we make special reference to Oil of Vitriol because it is recognized as the

KING OF ACIDS,

the keystone of the great manufacturing arch. It enters into almost every industry either directly, or indirectly. Without it home manufactures would be impossible. We should be distanced by Europe in the race of Commerce, instead of, as is now the case, equalling and even overshadowing our foreign competitors. Liebig has well remarked that "The quantity of Sulphuric Acid made in a country is a sure index to its wealth and prosperity." Surely then the founder of the manufacture of this acid in the United States is entitled to all praise, and to take rank as the father of American industry. Looking back through the lengthening vista of years to the dim twilight of those remote days, we contemplate this enterprising pioneer advancing with no uncertain steps toward the assured success which his exertions merited, and can appreciate in some measure the feelings with which his successors cherish his memory, and the satisfaction with which they look upon the superstructure which has been reared upon the foundation he so successfully laid. Well may they regard such an ancestor with pride, and hold his name in honor.

The works of Harrison Bros. & Co., in Philadelphia, are situated partly at Kensington, and partly at Grays Ferry, and comprise nearly

20 Acres of Buildings.

It is the latter, or Grays Ferry establishment only, which is shown in our illustration. The buildings are large and of substantial character, mostly of massive stone, or brick, and many of them five and six stories high. They are arranged in streets and avenues, like a miniature city, and impress a beholder very strongly by their magnitude. One of the most striking peculiarities of these works is that they in reality consist of

Ten Distinct Factories,

each composed of a building, or group of buildings, entirely separate from, and independent of, the others, but all working together in harmony. One factory is engaged in the manufacture of White Lead, another of Colors, another of Alum, and so on. When it is remembered that the different manufacturing lines in question are usually carried on by separate firms, the magnitude of an establishment where they are all gathered under one ownership may be conceived. A visit to these works, in fact, comprises everything that could be seen by taking separately a number of different establishments having only a limited specialty each.

The union of all these factories gives to Harrison Bros. & Co.

Manufacturing Advantages

not possessed by any other concern. They not only manufacture everything on their own premises

FROM THE FOUNDATION UPWARDS,

beginning with the crude articles, pig lead, sulphur, salt, wood, clay, etc., etc., which constitute the

RAW MATERIALS

from which their various productions, such as White Lead, Acids and Alum are primarily derived, but they also obtain from their own factories

SUPPLIES AT FIRST COST,

which, in the case of other manufacturers not so favorably situated, have to be purchased from outside sources and paid for with an added profit. Take, for instance, Color-makers;—although many of them sell White Lead, and place their names on the labels as manufacturers, it is very rare for them to be actual corroders. Not more than one or two concerns in the entire country really combine the two lines. The ordinary Color-maker has to purchase White Lead, and other requisite chemical bases, but Harrison Bros. & Co. prepare these from their own departments, thus saving not only profit, but packing and transportation. The same thing applies with even greater force to Ready Mixed Paints. The ordinary manufacturers of these goods do not manufacture either White Lead or Colors; they have to purchase pure White Lead from some corroder, or else omit it from their paints entirely and substitute some cheap adulterant. They have also to purchase colors of all kinds for tinting, not only paying a profit on them, but being in many cases without any certainty as to the quality, or uniformity, of what they obtain. Harrison Bros. & Co. derive all these goods from their own factory sources, and obtain them of assured standard.

It will be shown, when we come to describe in detail the process of manufacture of the various articles made at the different factories, how they interlace with each other; how the different products are exchanged and become the bases of others; how the Oil of Vitriol department is drawn upon for the manufacture of Alum, Acids and Colors; the Acetic Acid department for the manufacture of White Lead; the Oxide and the Pyroligneous departments for the manufacture of Brown Sugar of Lead, etc., etc.; one product formed from another, or the combination of several, all dovetailing together and turned to utility by chemical art. The reason of the superiority of the Harrison brands can be readily understood from the foregoing, and it will be apparent to any one that successful competition with them, in such articles as they make, is almost impossible.

The *New York Shipping List*, one of the oldest, most reliable, and conservative commercial papers, in a lengthy review, published some time ago, made the following very forcible remarks:

"Assuredly it is no exaggeration to state that the facilities at the command of Harrison Bros. & Co., for the manufacture of the various articles produced at their extensive works at Grays Ferry and at Kensington, are unsurpassed, and, in some respects, as in the production of Colors, the advantages they possess over other Color manufacturers are obvious. On their own grounds are produced the chemicals, or bases, required in the making of Colors, and for this purpose these ingredients are here used before they have been burdened with the various expenses in the shape of crystallizing, packing, porterage, freight and manufacturer's profit, all of which charges must be defrayed by other Color manufacturers, who have not such advantages, and must, therefore, buy their bases from the manufacturing chemist, or the importer. Certainly, too, no Color Works and no Mill House in this, or any, country, in the same department of industry, is so amply and splendidly equipped with machinery and apparatus. It was manifestly the intention of Harrison Bros. & Co., in planning and constructing these Grays Ferry Works, to be provided for any emergency and any demand upon them for goods. If the scheme was magnificent, the profusion of expenditure in procuring whatever might contribute to the realization of that scheme was no less magnificent."

The *Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter*, speaking to the same effect, adds: "The work (at these factories) is done under an admirably arranged system of departmental supervision and responsibility, approaching closely to perfection, the effect of which is seen in the superior quality of their productions, the name 'Harrison' being a recognized guarantee in the trade for a thoroughly reliable, first-class article."

So great and widespread is the

POPULARITY OF THE HARRISON BRANDS,

that the difficulty of the firm is not how to obtain sale of their goods, but how to meet with promptitude the

ENORMOUS DEMAND.

The entire record of the firm has always been one of

CONTINUOUS PROGRESS,

increased sales, increased facilities and improvements. The factory fires blaze both night and day, but even then production is inadequate. At the time of our visit we were shown the daily reports made by the various departments, and their tenor was nearly uniform—"No stock on hand; sold far ahead." The telegraph was clicking orders; managers were urging speed; chemists and engineers were busy as to how the yield of needed articles could be multiplied; draughtsmen were planning further extensions, and machinists laboring on apparatus.

On entering the works, one of the first things to impress the visitor is the perfection of the

Mechanical Appliances.

Everything seems to be provided which will economise time, or effect saving of labor. The whole of the vast business appears to move automatically. Huge engines furnish power to every department. Powerful air pumps force supplies of oil, acids, etc., from one factory to another. The telephone places all the different divisions in communication. An immense force pump, requiring an entire building for its accommodation, brings water from the Schuylkill River. Ingenious wood-working machinery saws logs into planks together, the enormous number of packing cases required for the wants of the business. Electric communication, by means of sensitive instruments, enables instant alarm of fire in any portion of the premises, locates its whereabouts, and summons to their posts those to whom duty as firemen is allotted. Steam elevators run in the different buildings for the hoisting and delivery of material. Narrow-gauge tramways are laid between different factories for transfer of supplies. The extensive printing of the firm is largely done on the premises, by its own presses and its own employees. Labels are cut by simple but effective mechanism. Cans are headed by ingenious apparatus, and the utilization of machinery seems to be characteristic of the entire works. The *Oil and Drug News* says: "The notable fortune of this house has been its success in timely enlargements and adoption of new inventions and improvements."

In the offices of the firm the same attention to the saving of time and labor is conspicuous. The enormous correspondence daily received is answered by means of stenographers, who take down in short-hand the replies dictated by different heads of departments, and write out, or rather print, their notes by means of the type-writer. Perhaps, however, the best illustration of the enterprising and colossal methods of this establishment consists in the fact that, not only are their main offices and factories at Grays Ferry connected both by telegraph and telephone with their Kensington Works, and with their down-town

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE, 105 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

but they also have over

125 Miles of Private Telegraph

connecting them with their

NEW YORK BRANCH, 117 FULTON STREET,

where they have a large five-story warehouse filled with a complete assortment of their goods. It is not uncommon now for large houses to *rent* wires for the use of their business, but the line of Harrison Bros. & Co. was built years ago, when a thing was never dreamt of as a possibility for a private establishment, and, instead of merely renting, they constructed it themselves at great cost. This telegraph has been of exceeding value, not only as a saving in the heavy outlay, which would be incurred if the numerous and necessarily lengthy messages of the concern had to be paid for in the regular way, but also in facilitating business operations. Prompt shipment of New York orders is insured, and inquiries of all kinds are quickly answered, thus doing away almost entirely with the inconvenience of distance, and bringing the two offices practically together. Freedley, in his celebrated work on Commerce, speaks of this as "without parallel in any other country." The *Philadelphia North American* thus records their enterprise: "Harrison Bros. & Co., of this city, who have a private telegraph line connecting their office here with their branch in New York, had posted on their bulletin board the news of the Presidential nomination just two minutes after the same was made, and five minutes ahead of any New York paper."

Another very interesting feature is the

Chemical Laboratories,

where experiments, tests and analyses are carried on. These laboratories are fitted with every requisite to the practice of chemistry in its highest form. Chemists are constantly at work testing the various products of the factories, to see that they are up to the required standard, and the Harrison brand is not permitted to be affixed until the laboratory certificate of approval is obtained. Analysis of all raw material to be used in the works is also made to determine its purity and suitableness for the purpose intended. In a private laboratory, to which no access is permitted, the Chief Chemist keeps watch and ward over the secret manufacturing processes of the establishment, and is continually engaged in researches for their improvement. The fires in these laboratories, glowing with intense heat, and the various Chemists at work with crucible and retort, suggest to the mind the search of the Alchemists of old for the Elixir Vitæ and Philosopher's Stone. There is this difference, however, that, while in the one case the efforts were fruitless and misdirected and without any benefit to humanity, the labors of these modern searchers are of practical utility, resulting in advantage to the world at large through the discovery and improvement of useful industrial products.

It is proper now to refer to the

Railroad and Shipping Facilities

possessed by this concern, which are of the most advantageous character. A siding, which ramifies in every direction through the works, connects them with the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and thus unites them with the entire railroad system of the continent. Supplies are brought to, and shipments made from, the various factories in cars which come direct to the different elevators, thus reducing labor and handling to a minimum. The firm have

THEIR OWN CARS

for the transportation of acids by rail. These cars carry iron tanks lined with lead. They also have wagon tanks made of lead for near-by deliveries. The same advantages exist with regard to water transportation. The works are situated on the river Schuylkill, and capacious wharves give ample accommodation to ships of the largest class. On our visit we found vessels loading Acids, Fertilizers, and other goods, for shipment to customers, while others were discharging cargoes of crude materials which were soon to be absorbed through the various branches of the works, and, after going through process after process, leaving in a hundred different and finished forms. These cargoes consisted of Pig Lead for the White Lead and Oxide factories, Brimstone for the Sulphuric Acid works, Salt for the Muriatic department, Wood for the manufacture of Pyroligneous products, Clay for the Alum works, etc. Out of these crude materials, with but few and unimportant additions, the White Lead of Commerce, Chemicals and Colors so numerous and dissimilar forms, are all produced. How they work and interweave one with another, and how, by intermixture of their products, so many different results are attained, will be apparent by subsequent descriptions.

It has been estimated that the freight moved out from these works amounts to over

40,000 TONS PER ANNUM,

without counting the similarly

ENORMOUS RECEIPTS OF RAW MATERIAL

requisite to the production of such vast quantities of finished manufactures.

Before proceeding to a detailed description of the products of these factories, and the method of their manufacture, we may mention that the *American Protectionist*, in a recent very able article on "Home Industry," speaks of these works as affording support to about

2,500 Persons.

It points out that the building up of this great establishment would have been impossible without the fostering care of a wise protective tariff, and founds upon this a most vigorous argument in favor of the maintenance of such a policy as will enable its growth, and that of other manufacturing enterprises, to be continued.

The article in question concludes as follows:

"Having shown what protection has assisted to build up, we ask, shall free trade be permitted to destroy? Shall our tariff remain to encourage further development, or shall it be so reduced as to cripple this busy hive? Shall its tall chimneys cease to smoke, its engines to throb, its wheels to whirl? Shall the manufactures now produced here, and contributing to general wealth, be brought from abroad instead, supplanted by cheap and foreign labor? Shall our own workmen reap the reward which industry brings, or shall they be idle and their wages go to benefit some other land? Shall our American employers be left to the enjoyment of the prosperity which their enterprise has deserved, or shall the capitalists of Europe reap the benefit? Even if the purchasing power of money should be increased by the influx of cheap foreign goods, will it greatly avail the free trader if our people are brought to poverty by enforced idleness and have not the money to purchase with?"

Among those who derive support from this establishment are to be found skilled mechanics of all kinds—Carpenters, Millwrights, Plumbers, Coopers, Blacksmiths, Bricklayers, Machinists, etc. Most of the work connected with the factories is done upon the premises, and the numerous repairs, alterations, and extensions continually going on keep a large force of artisans employed.

We will now give a description of some of the more important articles produced at these works, commencing with

Pure White Lead.

The first step in the manufacture of carbonate of lead consists in melting pig lead in large iron pots, from which the molten metal is run into a series of moulds revolving on an endless chain. The lead is thus cast into what are called buckles, weighing about a pound each, flat and circular. They are shaped like a grate in order to expose the greatest possible amount of surface to the chemical action to which they are to be subjected. These buckles are placed in earthenware pots, but kept from contact with the Acetic Acid, or corroding vinegar, with which the pots are charged, by means of projections made in them for the purpose and upon which the buckles rest. The pots containing the buckles are then stacked up in the "bed" or room, and the bed is filled. The method of filling a bed is as follows: a layer of the earthenware pots, containing the buckles of lead and the corroding acid, is placed upon the bottom, which is first covered with tan bark. Over the first tier of pots thus prepared boards are placed also covered with tan. This building up of pots is continued until the bed is full, when it is closed up tightly and the desired chemical action takes place. The tan generates heat, makes an oxide of the lead, and vaporizes the acid, and, with the carbonic acid formed in the decomposition of the tan, gradually reduces the metal to a beautiful snow-white substance. This result is only attained after an interval of ten to fourteen weeks. When the beds being opened, the buckles of metallic lead are found transformed into carbonate of lead, or, more properly speaking, hydrated carbonate. From the beds it is taken to long revolving screens, through the meshes of which it falls into bins prepared for its reception, and any uncorroded particles of metal are separated and returned to the melting cauldron. The pots on being taken out contain no acid, and the lead has increased considerably in bulk and weight. By day and night chemistry, that mysterious agent, has silently been doing its appointed task and producing, by a strange and unseen process, this interesting and beautiful result.

The corroded lead, after having passed through the separating screens, is first thoroughly washed to deprive it of any free Acetic Acid, stains, or impurities, and is then ground in water, between heavy burr-stone mills, into a fine pulpy mass; this is then gathered and placed upon drying apparatus. Deprived of its water the product of these manifold processes becomes the pure, dry White Lead of Commerce. This dry, or carbonate of, lead is then kneaded by machine mixers with a suitable quantity of linseed oil, and, being thoroughly mixed, the pasty mass descends from the upper floor of the mill-house, through hoppers provided for the purpose, to a lower floor. The lead is then passed through a first mill which, after grinding, passes, or feeds, it into another, and so on until it is reduced to an impalpable oily paste, which is discharged into large tubs, ready for packing into kegs and cans for the market.

The process of corrosion described above is known as the Dutch Method, and it has been found to produce the best results. Many efforts have been made to do away with the large capital and loss of interest which this method, through the length of time occupied, necessarily involves; but these new and quick processes have so far been found wanting in some essential requisite. White Lead holds its place as the most perfect form of pigment, and the Dutch Method maintains its supremacy as the best process for its production. The carbonate formed in beds, by the slow but certain action of chemistry and time, is more finely divided, and presents a larger number of particles in a given bulk, than that made by any other method, which gives it superiority in body and durability.

The manufacture of White Lead by Harrison Bros. & Co. was

COMMENCED IN THE YEAR 1806,

and their brand is, with only one exception,

THE OLDEST IN THE UNITED STATES.

The reasons for its superiority, and the preference so generally given to it over all other brands, consist in the long experience of the manufacturers, the peculiar care observed in the selection of the raw material, and the employment of improved apparatus for washing the carbonate so as to free it entirely from acid and all foreign and injurious matter. The Harrison brand is remarkable for its whiteness, covering power and durability, and is recognized as of

THE HIGHEST STANDARD OF PERFECTION.

Arlot, in his well-known Guide for Coach Painters, says: "The oldest and amongst the most widely distributed brand of pure White Lead is that of Harrison Bros. & Co., and it is usual with those who are about having painting done, and are particular as to the work, to insert in their contracts that only this shall be employed."

A portion of the White Lead produced at these works, instead of being ground in oil, is reserved in its original state for use by Potters—also for conversion into Orange Mineral, Colors, and Mixed Paints. There is in this an illustration of the interchange of products which we have referred to as being so conspicuous and interesting a feature of the various factories of this establishment. Corroding Vinegar, as raw material, is obtained from one, and a finished product returned, as mentioned, for the benefit of others.

The lead reserved for Potters is subjected to peculiar test and preparation, which fits it specially for the purpose intended. The Harrison brand is on this account held in great favor wherever pottery is made.

From pure White Lead we come next in natural order to

Town and Country Mixed Paints,

which are virtually pure White Lead, tinted and prepared ready for use. These celebrated paints are favorably known throughout the United States, and have accomplished a revolution in painting. When ready-mixed paints were first introduced there was great prejudice against them, not only on account of the radical departure from previous ideas, but owing to the fact that the paints then offered for sale were generally of such poor quality as to confirm and strengthen the distrust. Harrison Bros. & Co., as White Lead manufacturers of the old school, with their interests largely identified with the then existing order of things, might have themselves been expected to have offered resistance to the innovation, but they had the foresight to see that mixed paints, or paints ready for the brush, had a future before them, that the progression was a natural one, and that the only thing requisite to secure public favor was a paint which would fulfil to the highest degree all the necessary requirements.

Instead of striving to be first in occupation of the field and introducing a paint irrespective of merit, or quality, they made full and careful research into the whole subject, in order to determine with certainty the essentials requisite and the most perfect formula for preparation. To this research they brought not only their own experience in chemistry and paints, but every source of knowledge, either in this country, or in Europe, which could be made available, was laid under contribution. After patient waiting and experiment they at last decided upon a method of manufacture which was found to realize all the ends desired. The problem was to find a paint which should be at the same time good in quality, economical in use, convenient in form, handsome in appearance and durable in wear. The "Town and Country" paints were demonstrated by the most severe practical tests to combine all these essentials in a pre-eminent degree, and their introduction was then commenced.

The market was ripe for something reliable. Dealers and consumers, alike disappointed by mixtures (the

result of crude attempts at manufacture) which had been foisted on them—mixtures made apparently for no other purpose than to sell, and possessing no other merit than a nominal cheapness—welcomed gladly the advent of a brand which could be depended on.

The change from the old style of paint to the new was, after all, a natural one, and in harmony with the general progress of the age. At one time the painter used to purchase his material dry, and rub it down in oil laboriously by hand by means of slab and muller. This was superseded by the paint manufacturer furnishing such goods, ground in oil, put up in suitable packages. Machinery did away with manual labor, and the painter reaped a benefit by obtaining his supplies in much finer and more perfect form than he had previously been able to command. There was at first the same prejudice, which has since existed against ready-mixed paints, but it was soon conceded that the paint manufacturer, by the aid of steam and powerful mills, was in position to do the work required better, and more economically, than the painter with the inadequate means at his command. Then came the "Town and Country" paints, prepared entirely ready for the brush, and the transition was complete. Under the old system, even when the manufacturer furnished paints ground in oil, a number of different articles had to be procured to make them suitable for use: for instance, White Lead as a base, Oil and Turpentine to thin with, Japan to facilitate drying, and coloring matter to produce the desired tints, or shades. All these articles had to be purchased in uncertain quantities, and their mixing together involved not only labor and loss of time, but also dirt and waste of material. Even when the mixing was complete it was generally unsatisfactory. The tinting had to be done by eye, by guess-work, with materials varying in quality, and results were, therefore, uncertain. Tints would be too light, or too dark, or differ in some way from expectation. It was also found next to impossible to prepare two pots of paint, by the eye, alike, and buildings in this way would frequently show great want of uniformity. The "Town and Country" paints changed all this, and it will be apparent that the change was most important. The mixing skill of the painter gave way to the ample machinery of the manufacturer, just as the slab and muller had previously given way to steam power mills. Guess-work yielded to formulas of mathematical exactness. A method which was primitive and cumbersome, full of waste, inconvenience, uncertainty, loss of labor and of time, gave place to a system which settled with it inconvenience, precision and economy. A paint became procurable, made from the best materials, put up in a clean, neat, available form, entirely ready for use, needing no mixing, no addition of oil, dryer or coloring matter. Tints of richness and beauty, such as had previously only been obtainable by the wealthy through the skill of the most experienced painters, came within the reach of all, and uniformity was rendered possible. The aid of skilled mechanics still remained desirable, but where it was unattainable, as in remote country places, it was rendered no longer absolutely necessary. Work could be done, if required, even by the inexperienced.

Not only was the change in form, but also in quality. The fact is not generally known that the value of a paint, as a preservative, consists, not so much in the pigment contained in it as, in the oil, or vehicle, with which it is combined. Under the old system of mixing it was impossible to combine more than a very limited quantity of oil without making the paint too thin, and causing it to run. In the "Town and Country" paints, however, the mode of preparation enables a very much greater quantity of oil to be perfectly embodied, thus insuring an increased durability in wear. Another important feature in the "Town and Country" paints, and one contributing greatly to their durability, is the fact that, owing to the peculiarity of their manufacture, although no varnish whatever is mixed with them, they produce a glossy finish which not only adds to the beauty of their appearance, but withstands the action of the elements. This finish forms an impervious coat which resists dampness and changes of temperature, and enables the paint to be washed without injury. Owing to this power of resistance the "Town and Country" paints are found to be specially desirable for use at the seaside, which is the most trying exposure to which pigments can be subjected. They do not crack, peel, flake or chalk, but form a perfectly waterproof covering, very elastic and beautiful.

It would be useless, as well as impossible, to attempt to describe the varied and intricate processes by which the "Town and Country" paints are produced. Much of the manipulation is necessarily secret and carefully guarded to prevent imitation by competitors. The manufacture occupies extensive buildings fitted with powerful mills for grinding, huge receptacles and machinery for mixing, and enormous tanks for storage of the fifty to sixty different shades of color sold.

One of the principal reasons why the "Town and Country" paints so greatly excel all other brands in beauty and permanency is that Harrison Bros. & Co., being manufacturers both of White Lead and Colors, are able to select the very finest qualities of material, and, as they obtain

SUPPLIES AT FIRST COST,

are able to afford their use in liberal proportion. They manufacture a line of colors for the special purpose of these paints, which are of exceeding purity and strength. The use of these colors enables shades to be obtained which are of a richness and depth of tone unattainable with ordinary material. The employment of tinting matter manufactured by themselves insures to Harrison Bros. & Co. a uniformity in their "Town and Country" paints which no ordinary manufacturers, who have to procure supplies from outside sources, can possibly reach. It will also be readily seen that Harrison Bros. & Co. possess great advantages over all competitors in the saving effected by producing their own White Lead and Colors instead of having to buy them. Not only do they save the profit, which other manufacturers of mixed paints have to pay, but they also avoid cost of packing and transportation on such material, owing to their different factories, which produce such articles, being connected together and with the mixed paint department. The advantages shown would enable Harrison Bros. & Co., if they desired, to place paints on the market at lower price than any others, but they have wisely decided instead to give buyers the benefit in the shape of superiority of quality.

When it is remembered that no one can, in the usual way, obtain materials of same purity, or mix them so well as is done by the perfect machinery of Harrison Bros. & Co., it is not difficult to understand the favor with which "Town and Country" paints are received. Even the best and most experienced painters now recognize the advantage which they gain, and have ceased the objections which they formerly entertained towards all ready-mixed paints before the "Town and Country" brand was introduced. They perceive that such paints as the "Town and Country," instead of being detrimental to the interests of their trade, are in reality of benefit to them, saving them money and labor. They not only obtain paints of better quality than formerly, but their time is economized, and they are able to devote themselves to the perfection of the finer branches of their art such as an educated public taste now demands of them. The change brought about by the introduction of "Town and Country" paints is well and tersely expressed in a circular recently issued by the manufacturers, in which they say: "Prejudice has vanished. Confidence has taken the place of skepticism. Faith has conquered doubt. Machinery has supplanted labor. Science and formula have taken the place of rule-of-thumb. Risk and trouble have been saved. Waste has been done away with. Uncertainty as to shades and proportions has become certainty. Convenience and economy are masters of the day. Beauty and durability have gained their rightful vantage."

Notwithstanding the simplification of painting, which has been brought about by the introduction of the "Town and Country" mixed paints, the manufacturers still recommend that skilled workmen should be employed wherever possible; when, however, regular painters are not available, work may be done satisfactorily even by inexperienced persons if directions are properly followed.

It is proper to mention that no one takes the smallest risk in using "Town and Country" paints, because, irrespective of their reputation, the manufacturers guarantee them to the fullest extent, and offer to furnish fresh material, free of charge, if results are not as they claim. This not only shows the confidence which Harrison Bros. & Co. have in their goods, but relieves the buyer from any hazard, or question, as to quality. The manufacturers also offer to place their paints in open competition with any and all others. Numerous competitive trials have already been made, and have invariably resulted in highest awards being given to "Town and Country."

That great authority on paints and painting, the author of "House Decoration," in one of his popular works, speaks of them as

"STANDARD WHERE DECORATION IS CONCERNED."

This authoritative verdict has been re-echoed by a multitude of competent voices—by experienced painters, by owners of property, by the judges of the great Centennial, by experts at scores of State exhibits, and last, though not least, by the mute, but expressive, testimony of thousands of buildings throughout the country, which stand as monuments of their beauty and durability. The same competent writer, speaking again on the same subject, says:

"Although primarily prepared for country use, and especially adapted for those desiring a paint ready prepared, and capable of being applied by any one without experience, so convenient has the application of these paints been found, and so beautiful and lasting are the tints which their process of mixture procures, that they are also largely coming into use even in towns where other material and competent labor are procurable; and this is not to be wondered at when we consider that no painter can expect to make his combinations by merely manual means so well as they can be effected by the use of powerful mills and machinery specially adapted for the purpose. As pigments these 'Town and Country' paints have many desirable qualities to recommend them for either indoor, or outside, work: their smooth, elastic, glossy surface does not crack or peel, they are found to be almost entirely indestructible, and will certainly stand exposure to the action of the elements far better than any ordinary paint prepared in the ordinary way. They afford an admirable protection for roofs; have an affinity for iron, which makes them excellent preservatives, and hence are adapted for coating vessels, freight cars, etc. Their richness and purity of tone commends them to the eye of taste, and they are, at the same time, so reasonable in price that none need plead expense as a reason for not making their dwellings clean and sightly. The introduction of these pigments certainly forms a new era in decoration."

We come now to paints of similar form to the "Town and Country," but of different brand, namely,

Rough and Ready Mixed Paints.

These paints were introduced to meet a demand for low-priced goods suitable for ordinary purposes. They differ from the "Town and Country" paints in the following respect, as described in a circular concerning them: The material from which they are made, instead of being pure White Lead, is of comparatively natural, economical form, but possessing many valuable properties. Mineral paints, such as French Ochre, Venetian Red, and Metallic Brown, are largely employed, and they not only give exceeding durability, but also great cheapness of cost. One advantage of these paints is that they enable the use of rich, deep tints, such as are now considered so tasteful and desirable. The "Town and Country" paints are the best for all fine work, especially where light and delicate shades of color are requisite; but the "Rough and Ready" can be employed wherever dark shades are preferred, or wherever lowness of price is a primary object. In the former paints the buyer obtains the benefit of quality in the highest possible form, while in the latter brand advantage is given of the lowest possible cost. The "Rough and Ready" paints are equal, if not superior, to many higher-priced brands in the market which are offered under high-sounding and more pretentious names. The manufacturers, however, do not guarantee, or recommend them, as they do the "Town and Country," except as being suitable for ordinary work.

A very prominent feature at these works, connected with ready-mixed paints, is the

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT,

in which nearly fifty persons are employed. Several spacious rooms are devoted entirely to the preparation of sample cards, sign boards for customers, etc. Every dealer who purchases the paints is furnished with an abundant supply of such material, and a great deal of artistic taste is expended on it.

We now pass to the immense mill houses, where

House Painters' Colors

are prepared. These consist of colors which are strictly pure, and of highest possible standard. It is upon these goods that the name "Harrison" is permitted, and it is these only which they recommend, or endeavor to sell. Harrison Bros. & Co. discountenance, as far as possible, the sale of cheap grade colors, and, owing to their efforts, the demand for such goods, which in certain sections used to be large, is now rapidly diminishing. Dealers everywhere are waking up to the fact that the cheapness after all is only nominal, and that, apart from the great improvement in the quality of their work, it is far more economical for them to pay the difference in price and obtain goods which, on account of their purity and strength, will go three or four times as far as the inferior colors. The rule holds good in paints, as in everything else, that "the best is the cheapest." As a matter of fact no one ought to buy a color unless it bears on its label the name of some responsible manufacturer. If no name appears, and the goods are simply known by some fanciful designation, it is pretty safe to infer that the maker was ashamed of them, and that the buyer should beware of them. Although the bearing a manufacturer's name is some protection to a purchaser, it is to be regretted that even this is not an absolute safeguard. Analyses made of some of the colors, offered to the public as pure, reveal a startling amount of deception.

The author of "Paints—How to Select and Use Them," one of the best authorities on everything connected with pigments, says:

"The etiquette and profession of the trade is that the manufacturer's name attached to a brand shall indicate purity, but in practice it is found only to represent, in a number of cases, the best grade made by the particular manufacturer, and not by any means to guarantee absolute freedom from adulteration. The competition is keener than in the case of White Lead, and those engaged in the manufacture being unequally matched, so far as producing facilities are concerned, some appear to be compelled to resort to cheapening devices to prevent, temporarily, their being driven to the wall. Take, for instance, chrome yellow; we have seen the analyses of several leading brands, in which as high as forty per cent. of adulteration appeared, yet they bore responsible makers' names upon them."

Fancy a so-called *pure* chrome yellow containing *forty per cent.* of adulteration!!! Such a color represents the first grade of a manufacturer, to which his conscience permits the affixing of his name, what must his second and third grades be, which have no such supposed guarantee!!! Such colors are dear at any price, and the trade should unite with Harrison Bros. & Co., and second their efforts, to establish a high standard of purity and excellence. It must be remembered that the cost of labor, grinding, packing, and labeling, is nearly the same for inferior goods as for the best. Any reduction made in price must fall upon the colors themselves in the shape of adulteration. The subject is a difficult one and hard to control. The use of varied expedients for cheapening colors appears to arise from excessive competition, and the fact is, as indicated in extract quoted, that those who prepare these goods for market stand in such unequal positions as to oblige some to employ improper means in the futile effort to retain their precarious hold upon trade. Very few of those who call themselves Color Manufacturers are to be found in anything like name. Most of them are simply grinders, who purchase dry material ready manufactured from the actual makers, doing nothing except grinding it in oil (often by very primitive and inefficient machinery), putting it up in cans, and labeling it as their own. It will be evident that those who are in the position referred to must stand at great disadvantage in competing with such a concern as Harrison Bros. & Co. Even the few large firms who really manufacture are at disadvantage, because they have to purchase outside, and pay profit on, necessary raw materials, such as White Lead and Chemicals, which enter into the composition of colors, whereas Harrison Bros. & Co. produce most of these from their own factories at first cost. The only safety seems to be for buyers to call for the Harrison brands, as is now generally done by experienced painters. There are, of course, some other brands which are reliable, but as it is impossible for ordinary purchasers to discriminate, they naturally look for perfect security by limiting themselves to those goods which are beyond doubt, or question, and which are known to be assuredly of highest standard.

The Harrison "Special" Colors are prepared with great care from the finest material obtainable. The manufactured goods, such as Yellows, Vermilions, Blues and Blacks, are ground from the best production of their dry color factories, instead of being purchased from outside sources, as is the case with ordinary paint grinders who do not produce the pigments themselves. The Umbers, Siennas, and mineral paints are of their own direct importation, selection being made by their foreign buyers from the pick of the largest quantities, with particular reference to strength and richness. The Colors are all ground and reground in finest manner by stone mills of special construction, instead of the cheaper iron mills commonly used. The latter are found to injure the delicacy of tone which it is so desirable to retain, and Harrison Bros. & Co. long since discarded their use. The difference between the "Harrison" Colors, and those of other manufacturers, may be seen, even by those who are not experts, by spreading on glass and making comparison. Another method is to test the relative quantities necessary to bring a certain amount of White Lead to a desired shade. It will be found that the Harrison goods possess greater strength, depth, body, transparency and tinting power than any others.

The next department to notice is that where preparation is made of

Coach Painters' Colors.

The remarks made concerning "House Painters'" Colors will, in great measure, apply to these. The main features of difference are that Coach Painters' Colors are ground in Japan instead of Oil, because the finish needed, for the purpose intended, is quick drying, and "flat" instead of glossy. These colors also require, if anything, greater care in selection of material and manipulation than the others. They are ground in mills of special construction designed to prevent heating, and consequent injury to their richness of tone. The Harrison Coach Colors have a high reputation amongst the special class for whom they are prepared. They are in use in the best carriage shops in the country, and many experienced coach painters will not employ any other brand.

The mill houses, where colors are ground, present a busy appearance. The spacious floors contain row after row of immense mills which revolve with incessant whirl. Active attendants are feeding the hoppers with dry material, whilst others are putting up the completed goods. Huge stacks of kegs and cans are piled in ready to be filled, while on the other hand immense numbers of finished packages are being labeled and prepared for shipment.

Among the most important and best known of the Colors manufactured by Harrison Bros. & Co. is

"Sylvan" Permanent Green.

This beautiful green is justly celebrated for its brilliancy and durability; it has the same pure, bright tone of color as Paris Green, but has far greater body than that article, and contains no arsenic, or other poison. The "Sylvan" brand differs from ordinary greens in that it is precipitated directly from solutions of Chemicals, instead of being a mere mixture of blue and yellow, liable to separate and to fade. It is absolutely permanent under all circumstances, and is in great request for painting window-blinds and agricultural implements—also for coach and wagon bodies, and all fine work. Owing to its great covering power, and lasting qualities, it is cheaper to use than even the lowest priced brands. "Sylvan" Green is of rich, bluish cast, which is the shade now usually desired, but in order to accommodate all tastes they also manufacture a brand known as "Lisle" for those who prefer an olive tint. The author of "Every Man His Own Painter" says:

"Samples of the principal greens in the market (all of which bore upon their labels emphatic claims to permanency) were taken and boiled in water. It was found that all lost their bright color, and some assumed a dirty yellow tinge, with the exception of those made by Harrison Bros. & Co., which remained unchanged. Their 'Sylvan' and 'Lisle' samples were then tried in boiling oil (which admits of a much higher temperature than water), but no alteration of shade was apparent. A similar trial was then made by placing the different samples on live coal, but with the same result—all lost their color except the 'Sylvan' and 'Lisle.' These greens seem, therefore, to have the superiority, at least for hot and dry climates, and it is understood that they stand the extremes of cold and damp as well as heat. This superiority is probably owing to the manufacturers being *chemists* as well as color makers, and thus able to better combine the material employed."

The works where preparation is made of

Dry Colors

are of large extent, fitted with immense tanks for the requisite chemical mixtures and solutions, filters for draining the pulp pigments, and hydraulic presses for further reducing the moisture so as to facilitate the work of the drying rooms. In these works may be seen exhibited in great variety in every stage of manufacture—also immense receptacles filled with every description of the finished goods—"Sylvan" Permanent Green, Chrome Greens, Prussian Blue for painters' use, and Soluble Blue for laundry purposes, Chrome Yellows, Drop Blacks, and Vermilions. The "Harrison" Vermilions, like their Greens, have won deserved celebrity, and are recognized as the

STANDARD OF QUALITY.

It is found very difficult, by ordinary Color-makers, to produce Vermilion of clear, bright shades, and the general practice is to conceal defects of manufacture by the use of Aniline. This, while it gives a fair appearance to the color at first, causes an utter want of permanency. The "Harrison" Vermilions are made on the peculiar care and skill, from material of their own manufacture, and consist of nothing but the pure natural color without any intermixture of Aniline. This purity of color renders these Vermilions exceptionally permanent, and makes them specially desirable for the tinting of agricultural implements, for which they are extensively used. One of them, known as "New Idria" Vermilion, is an almost perfect substitute for English or Quicksilver, Vermilion, of much lower price than the expensive and often unsatisfactory color. The process employed at these works for the manufacture of Vermilions is peculiar, and differs essentially from the method in use by other makers. The details are necessarily secret, but at one important stage great depth and fixity of color are secured by treating the chemical solution in copper kettles with super-heated steam and incessant mechanical agitation. The "Harrison" Chrome Yellows are also held in deserved favor, owing to their exceptional strength and richness, and have almost entirely superseded the use of foreign chromes for all engraphing, and other fine purposes. Chrome Yellow of absolute purity is seldom manufactured in this country, owing to the high cost which its ingredients involve, where ordinary makers are concerned; but the "Harrison" brand is guaranteed a perfect chromate.

The superior excellence of the dry colors manufactured by Harrison Bros. & Co. is due, as we have already indicated, to skilful manipulation of the chemical bases, and to the fact that those bases are obtained by them from their own factories, of a grade unattainable at a cost, which enables perfect purity and highest quality combined with moderation in price.

The *Chicago Times*, referring to the subject of paints, has well remarked that "Harrison Bros. & Co. are undoubtedly

"THE LARGEST COLOR MANUFACTURERS IN THE UNITED STATES,"

and that their goods are quoted among

"THE FIRST IN THE WORLD."

There is small wonder that this should be the case when we remember how they derive the requisite White Lead, and other materials for manufacture, from sources of their own instead of having to purchase them outside.

These Color factories are another example of the interweaving and exchange of products at this establishment to which we have referred. They first of all obtain supplies for their own purposes from other branches of the concern, as already indicated, and then, in return, furnish material to the Color grinding and Ready Mixed Paint Departments. We might continue description to great length of the almost endless variety of paint materials produced at these works, but space forbids. Among the articles which we must pass by with brief notice are

Pulp Colors,

which are manufactured on a large scale for Paper Stainers;

Barrel Paints,

which are extensively used for painting petroleum and other barrels;

White Zincs,

which are ground from both American and French material;

PATENT RESOLVENT, OR PAINT AND VARNISH REMOVER,

which is an article, in the form of a paste, intended for the removal of old paint. It is easily applied, and very effectual in its operation. The hardest varnishes or tions of paint and varnish can be removed much more readily and economically than by the old system of burning off with a lamp, and without injury to the wood. The use of this Resolvent is now very general, owing to the great saving of time, labor and expense effected by it.

Varnishes.

The brands sold by Harrison Bros. & Co. are prepared with extreme care from specially selected Gums, and are peculiarly adapted for the purposes for which they are intended, whether inside, or outside, work. As, however, there is nothing of particular interest to note in the processes of production, we will proceed to matters of more general moment, commencing with

Oxides of Lead.

These Oxides consist of Red Lead, Litharge and Orange Mineral. The usual method of manufacture is to roast Pig Lead in furnaces, keeping it in necessary agitation, by means of rakes, so as to expose the liquid Lead to the requisite action of the air. This method, though being laborious, is liable to uncertainty. The agitation of the lead is intermittent, and the result is that great want of uniformity is often found in Oxides so produced. Some particles are roasted too much, while others escape oxidation entirely. In the Harrison Oxide works the same tendency to perfection, through automatic working and the substitution of labor-saving machinery for manual drudgery, is to be found, which we have already noted as a prominent characteristic of their factories. The mode of preparation at these works consists in the use of retorts, which are made to revolve over furnaces by means of steam power. These retorts, or cylinders, are charged with Pig Lead, and their incessant revolution on friction rollers takes the place of the variable agitation of hand rakes. This process, which is protected by patent, is found to give most satisfactory results. Not only is perfect uniformity secured, but a freedom obtained from impurities, such as are liable to be deposited where flames are allowed to play over the material in open furnaces. The Oxides of Lead are used not only by painters, but are essential in many manufacturing processes. Litharge forms a dryer for Oils and Varnishes, but its main use is found in the manufacture of glass, pottery, and india rubber. It is also an important base in many chemicals, such as White and Brown Sugars of Lead. Red Lead is a paint as well as dryer, and it is further used to a very large extent by potters and glass-makers. Orange Mineral, besides being a paint, is extensively employed by paper makers and paper stainers to color their papers. The difference between Orange Mineral and the other Oxides is that it is made by roasting Carbonate of Lead—while Litharge and Red Lead are derived direct from metallic lead. Red Lead is simply a higher form of oxidation than Litharge, caused by longer subjection to heat and air, which brings it to a deeper color. After the various Oxides are properly roasted they are ground fine in powerful mills, and then levigated, except when they are wanted for glass makers, varnish manufacturers, and chemical purposes, where a granulated form is found preferable to powder, and special manipulation is, therefore, employed to produce it. Large quantities of the chemists' Litharge are furnished to the Sugar of Lead department of this concern, thus contributing to the general exchange of products.

The productive capacity of these Oxide works is very large. No less than *eleven* retorts are in constant employment. They turn out over

3,000 TONS PER ANNUM,

but even this is insufficient to supply the demand, and additions are being provided for. The "Harrison" brands of Litharge and Red Lead are held in special favor by glass makers and potters, owing to their exceeding purity and uniformity. The greatest precautions are taken to insure fitness for the objects desired. Not only is the raw material analyzed previous to its use being permitted, but the finished Oxides themselves are tested in a practical way, to determine their perfect suitability for purposes intended, before the brand is allowed to be affixed.

In addition to the manufacture of Litharge and Red Lead for potters and glass makers use, many other articles suited to the wants of those branches of trade are either produced at these works, or else imported from abroad. Among these we may mention

MANGANESE, SALTS OF TARTAR, OF FLINT GLASS ASH, FRENCH ZINC, PARIS WHITE, ETC.

These articles are of special merit for the purposes intended, but have no interest for the public at large.

We come now to chemicals, and pass into the large five and six-story buildings devoted to the manufacture of

Pearl Alum.

This Alum is designed specially for the use of paper makers. It takes its name from its pearly whiteness, and is justly regarded as a triumph of chemistry. Without entering into such minute scientific details, as would be useless and, perhaps, incomprehensible, we may explain that Alum is used in the manufacture of paper for sizing, or, in other words, to give it requisite body and resistive power. In ordinary Alums the Alumina, contained in the clay from which Alum is derived, is the agent which produces the desired sizing, and the presence of this Alumina is the valuable property which such Alums possess. The clay, which forms the base of Alum, or rather the alkalies into which this clay becomes converted during process of manufacture, is of itself not only useless, but even detrimental. It is really nothing but the vehicle, or medium, which contains the Alumina and conveys it, in available form, to the work required of it. From this explanation it will be evident that the best Alum, for paper makers' use, is the one which contains the least alkali, or worthless matter, and the highest percentage of vital, or sizing, material. The "Harrison" brand seems to meet these essentials in a pre-eminent degree. "Pearl" Alum is shown, by the analyses of such eminent chemists as Dr. F. A. Genth, of Philadelphia, and S. Dana Hayes, the State Assayer of Massachusetts, to contain about 65 to 66 per cent. of sizing material, whilst the highest claim made for any other Alum is only about 53 per cent. Not only does "Pearl" Alum contain sizing material to far greater extent than any other, but it is free from detrimental alkalies. Another important point of superiority of "Pearl" over ordinary Alums is the fact that, while the latter contain insoluble matter and an excess of acid, both of which features are hurtful to the paper maker, the former is free from such objections, being entirely soluble in form, and neutral in character. In addition to better results being obtained by the use of "Pearl" in place of other Alums, a great saving in cost is also gained, because, owing to its high percentage of sizing matter, a much smaller quantity is requisite. The reduction in quantity necessary to be used ranges from *one-fifth* to nearly *one-half*, according to the kind of Alum with which comparison is made. So greatly is "Pearl" appreciated by paper makers that, although the brand has only been introduced within the last two years, the production is now over

100 BARRELS PER DAY,

and even this is insufficient to supply the demand. "Pearl" Alum is made from a particular clay only obtainable from one source, and the entire supply is controlled by Harrison Bros. & Co. The works and apparatus for conversion are upon a most complete and extensive scale, and the methods employed are very interesting, but would not be understood by the non-chemical reader.

In addition to "Pearl" Alum, Harrison Bros. & Co. make an

Aluminous Cake,

which is intended for use in the cheap class of papers, where perfection of quality is not requisite. This cake does not contain as much sizing matter as "Pearl" Alum—neither is it entirely soluble. It is simply a low-priced substitute for Alum, suitable for ordinary work.

Bleach Alum

is another form of Alum for paper makers, intended to facilitate their bleaching processes.

Harrison Bros. & Co. also manufacture

Crystal Alum,

which is extensively used by Tanners, Calico Printers, Color Makers, and also in medicine. In all of the various Alums mentioned, Sulphuric Acid is an important element, and this product of the Harrison establishment is, therefore, largely used, and most advantageously utilized. In partial return for the supplies received from the Acid works, Alum is furnished to the Color department.

We now come to, what we have already referred to in our introductory notice, as, the "King of Acids," namely,

Sulphuric Acid, or Oil of Vitriol.

The manufacture of this Acid was, as previously stated, first commenced in this country by Harrison Bros. & Co., or, rather, by John Harrison, the founder of the firm,

IN THE YEAR 1793.

The works, where this acid is produced, contain a series of enormous brimstone furnaces, also eight vast leaden chambers, and are

THE LARGEST IN THE UNITED STATES.

To give some idea of the chambers, we may state that one of them, alone, required about *one hundred tons of sheet lead* in its construction. The dimensions are, 25 feet wide by 20 feet high, and 320 feet in length. A depth of only a single inch of acid in one of these chambers is more than equivalent to 300 carboys. The chambers themselves are supported, externally, by wooden framework, to which they are attached by leaden fastenings. No solder is used in constructing the chambers, the edges of the sheets of lead being fused together by the oxy-hydrogen blow-pipe, thus converting this enormous amount of metal into one solid and continuous sheet.

When sulphuric acid is first condensed in the chambers, it is weak in strength, and requires concentration, in order to bring it up to a higher standard. This concentration is first conducted in leaden pans, but the utility of these is limited to their melting point by the intense heat to which they are exposed, so that only a medium, or 60 degrees, acid can be obtained by such concentration, and the use of platinum pans is necessary when highest strength, or 66 degrees, is requisite. Platinum, as is well known, is one of the rarest and most expensive of all metals. Its use in manufacturing processes is most costly, but no other metal will withstand the treatment employed in the final concentration referred to. The manufacture of sulphuric acid at the Harrison works is carried on upon the most perfect and improved methods. Everything is automatic and continuous. The flow goes on unceasingly, day and night, from chamber to pan, and from pan to storage reservoirs. A large quantity of the sulphuric acid produced at these works is used, by the other factories of the firm, in the manufacture of alum, muriatic acid, nitric acid, colors, etc. It is, as we have already said, the King of Acids—the Keystone of the Manufacturing Arch.

We previously mentioned that the annual capacity will shortly reach

180,000 CARBOYS,

and that the consumption of brimstone necessary to produce this enormous quantity is not less than

10,000,000 POUNDS.

The stock of brimstone requisite to be kept constantly on hand is very large. Cargoes from Sicily, amounting to

A THOUSAND TONS

each, may be seen piled up around the works. Carboys, filled, or waiting to be filled, are also a prominent feature, vast cellars being stacked with them.

The demand which exists for the Harrison acid, for all purposes where strength and purity are requisite, arises from the extraordinary care and skill devoted to its perfection. At an Exhibition of American Manufactures, held under the auspices of the FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, for the promotion of the mechanic arts, the Harrison Oil of Vitriol was critically examined by experts, and the following award unanimously made:

"Harrison Bros. & Co.—Oil of Vitriol. For this it is claimed that it is pure mono-hydrated acid, that it stands full 66 degrees by Beaume's hydrometer, that it is free from Aqua Fortis and all other impurities, and is the best acid offered for commercial purposes. The committee have made the requisite tests, and find that these claims are justified. For excellence of Oil of Vitriol, certificate of honorable mention. Signed,

"F. A. GENTH, SAMUEL P. SADTLER,
GEORGE A. KOENIG, JOHN E. CARTER."

The verdict of these competent scientific judges has been amply endorsed by practical consumers in every branch of manufacturing industry. The Harrison Acid is everywhere recognized as superior to any, and the demand for it is continually growing.

The next buildings reached in our tour of inspection were those devoted to

Wood Products,

the manufacture of which, together with their derivatives, was first introduced into this country by Harrison Bros. & Co. The number of such products, available for manufacturing purposes, is surprising. First comes

Pyroligneous Acid,

which is obtained by distillation from hard wood, such as oak, etc. The distillation is effected by means of iron retorts, which are set in masonry, with furnaces underneath. These retorts are charged with wood and then closed with iron heads. Copper pipes carry off the acid, and the residue, which is charcoal, becomes a product for sale. Pyroligneous Acid is used by Dyers, Calico Printers, and Color Makers. Combined with Litharge, one of the oxides of lead, it forms Brown Sugar of Lead, and it is largely used at these works in the production of that article. It is also extensively employed in the manufacture of

Acetate of Lime.

The principal use for Acetate of Lime is in the production of

Acetic Acid.

This, owing to its derivation, may be called a Wood Vinegar. It has a very extensive application, both in the arts and for manufacturing purposes. Among the uses in which it is an important agent, may be mentioned Photography, Calico Printing, Color Manufacturing, and the corrosion of Lead. It is also largely employed for pickling, and even as a table vinegar, but of course for these purposes only for photography which medicine, a refined grade is requisite. Combined with Litharge it forms White Sugar of Lead, just as Pyroligneous Acid and the same oxide produce the Brown.

Harrison Bros. & Co. are, by far, the

MOST EXTENSIVE MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD,

and the distillation is carried on at their works by an improved process, which gives great freedom from impurities. The production at these works will shortly amount to no less than

8,000,000 POUNDS YEARLY.

This enormous product involves the consumption of Acetate of Lime to the extent of about

2,000 TONS,

besides drawing largely upon the acid factories of the firm for further supplies essential to manufacture. A considerable quantity of the Acetic Acid produced by Harrison Bros. & Co. is consumed at their own works, in the manufacture of their White Lead, and by the production of their colors and chemicals. The Harrison acid is of highly concentrated strength and purity. It is very extensively used by the best White Lead and Color Manufacturers throughout the country, and is believed to contribute very largely to the excellence of the products of those who employ it in preference to the ordinary acid.

Another important article incident to the distillation of wood is

Wood Alcohol, or Methyl Spirit.

This Alcohol is similar in its properties to Grain Spirit, and, owing to its efficiency and economy, is largely used as a substitute for it where manufacturing purposes are concerned. It is an admirable solvent for Gums and Shellac. The preparation of this Spirit has been brought to such perfection at the Harrison works, by means of special stills and filters, that the higher grades are freed almost entirely from every trace of their origin, being deodorized and cleansed from empyreumatic matter.

After leaving the Wood-product factories we come naturally to

Brown Sugar of Lead,

which, as already mentioned, is made from Pyroligneous, or Wood Acid, and Litharge, or Oxide of Lead. The Litharge is placed in tubs, and saturated with acid. This solution is then boiled in large copper kettles, and all impurities carefully removed. When reduced by evaporation to a crystalizing point the liquid is poured into cooling pans, and, when hardened, is broken up and packed in casks for the market. Brown Sugar of Lead is a color base, and is largely used by Dyers, Calico Printers, Paper Makers, and also by Color Manufacturers. Harrison Bros. & Co. were for many years the only producers of this article in the United States. Their brand still retains its original pre-eminence, and the yearly production of their works exceeds

1,000,000 POUNDS.

This department is another conspicuous example of the interchange of products, which we have referred to as being characteristic of the Harrison establishment. It draws its supplies—Litharge and Pyroligneous Acid—from the Oxide and Wood-product factories, and, in its turn, contributes material to the Color Works.

We will now refer briefly to

Muriatic Acid,

which, next to Sulphuric, is probably the most important acid required for manufacturing purposes. Preparation is made by the action of Sulphuric Acid upon salt, which is effected in long cast-iron cylinders set in masonry over fire chambers. The product is discharged from these cylinders, refined by passing through a series of glass retorts, and filled into carboys in the usual way. The Muriatic Acid cylinders are fed from the Sulphuric Acid Works, and, consequently, apparently, endless circle of reciprocity going on within these walls, furnish aid in return to various other departments. The production of this acid exceeds

40,000 CARBOYS PER ANNUM,

involving a consumption of salt amounting to nearly

4,000,000 POUNDS.

The excellence of the acid produced at these works consists in its high strength and uniformity, and in the perfect elimination of the sulphurous acid.

The residuum from the Muriatic cylinders is

Sulphate of Soda, or Salt Cake,

which is used for the manufacture of Glauber Salts, and also for fertilizers.

The next thing we come to is

Aqua Fortis,

which is made in the same manner as Muriatic Acid, except that the cylinders are charged with Nitrate of Soda instead of salt.

Following in natural order we reach

Nitric Acid,

which is simply Aqua Fortis subjected to purification, and refined to higher strength. One of the peculiar excellence of the Harrison Nitric Acid consists in its freedom from Chlorine, which fits it for the finest purposes, such as use by manufacturers of Jewelry, etc.

The residuum from the Nitric Acid cylinders is

Nitre Cake,

which is largely used by Glass Makers.

We might continue our description of chemicals manufactured at these works by referring to such acids as

Oxymuriate of Antimony, Muriate of Tin, Muriate of Zinc, Nitrate of Iron, etc., etc.,

but, as these articles are of comparatively minor importance and our space is becoming limited, we will pass to matters of more general interest.

Leaving behind us the long lines of stone and glass retorts, the acrid fumes, and trying heat of the chemical factories, we come to a series of buildings devoted to the

Fertilizer Department.

In these buildings are ground, packed and stored, the various products, which enter into the composition of the far-famed

HOME-MADE CHEMICAL MANURES,

for which Harrison Bros. & Co. are so justly celebrated among intelligent agriculturalists. Fifteen years ago but little was known, in this country, by farmers, concerning the system, or possibility, of compounding on their own premises and by their own labor, Artificial Manures of a character, both as to economy and suitability, eminently adapted for saving of cost, and improvement of the soil.

Super-Phosphates, or Ready-made Fertilizers, ammoniated and otherwise, were extensively purchased, but the agriculturalist had no idea of mixing the ingredients himself. Abroad the case was different. In England, France and Germany, such eminent men as Lawes, Ville, Liebig and others, had already made Artificial Manures as thoroughly known as household words to the masses of those countries.

The advantage of Home-made Fertilizers consists in their economy, and in the fact that the farmer is not only assured of the purity of all the ingredients employed, but is able to adapt his compound to the nature of the soil and the crop desired.

Harrison Bros. & Co., desiring to give the American farmer the benefit of the system enjoyed by his foreign brethren, formulated their

RECIPES ADAPTED TO AMERICAN FARMING.

These Recipes, now so familiar, are adapted to different crops, and have had the most advantageous results, in bringing about a higher system of farming—better cultivation, and larger yield. Nothing is requisite now, for those who desire improvement in their land, except to obtain such one of the

HARRISON FORMULAS FOR HOME-MADE MANURES,

as may be suitable for the purpose intended, and then procure and compound the ingredients.

The growth of the system of artificial manuring may be judged from the fact that, while during the first season of introduction the sale of Fertilizing Chemicals only amounted to about 75 tons, Harrison Bros. & Co. have now to meet a demand which has reached the enormous quantity of

15,000 TONS,

taxing to the utmost even the capacity of this vast concern.

It must be remembered that the season during which Fertilizers are used only lasts for a portion of the year, and it is scarcely possible to conceive such a mass of material being handled by a single establishment. It will be evident, from the dimensions to which this Fertilizing business has grown, that intelligent farmers no longer pursue the old system of eternal gathering from the soil, without returning to it the elements absorbed by the crops, changing fertile land into a barren wilderness, and ultimately impoverishing themselves and their children. It is plain that a higher order of agriculture, and more advanced ideas as to cultivation, now prevail. The truism is becoming recognized that "The man who makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before, is a benefactor to his country as well as to himself." The use of Fertilizers is now becoming the rule rather than the exception, and success marks the path of those who employ them.

Large farmers purchase materials direct; while those needing small quantities either club together, or buy through agents who distribute in lots to suit.

Standing in the buildings at these works devoted to Fertilizers, we might, in spite of the dust, din and pungent odors, moralize upon the enrichment to land, and individuals, which must follow in the train of the distribution of their contents. The whole, but slow, motion of the machinery by which we are surrounded, the wheels of time are moving, and we must limit ourselves to description of some of the principal articles which we see stored in immense piles before us.

In Fertilization nothing takes precedence

Local Small Talk.

—Baird's New Orleans Minstrels will probably be the next troupe to visit Bellefonte.

—Hiram Patterson, the small-pox patient at Unionville, is now considered out of danger.

—So far as we are aware, Bellefonte has no temperance organization at present. Wherefore thus, cold-water friends?

—Hundreds of crows flew over town this morning. We heard their caws in their rapid flight, but do not know the cause of it.

—The most difficult labor in the world is to walk through sleet about two inches deep. It has about the consistency of coarse salt or granulated sugar, but is not near so useful.

—A very readable article entitled "Pensacola" appears in another column. It was written by a minister of the A. M. E. church, who formerly resided in this place, but who now lives in Pensacola, Fla.

—Our young legal friend, W. F. Reeder, Esq., is now asociated with D. H. Hastings, Esq., in the law business. Both gentlemen are lawyers of ability and experience, and the combining of their interests and legal knowledge will make a strong team. Success to the new firm.

—There is need of reform in McKean county. The people are far behind the age. There is absolutely $45,000.98 in the treasury and it is expected that this amount will be increased during the coming year. Unless that county gets into debt soon it should be removed outside the limits of civilization.

—An alarm of fire which was given at about half-past eleven Wednesday morning, and which called out both hose companies, was occasioned by the burning of the bake oven connected with the residence of Mr. James Sommerville, on Spring street. The flames were quickly extinguished and the damage was slight.

—The following remedy for small-pox was given by Edward Hines to the Liverpool *Mercury:* "One ounce of cream of tartar dissolved in one pint of hot water drank at intervals, when cold, is a certain and never failing remedy. It has cured thousands, never leaves a mark, never causes blindness and avoids lingering."

—The Opera House at Lock Haven is undergoing repairs, and the people of that city expect to be satisfied with it when all the improvements are completed. But then they are not as fastidious in that respect as the denizens of Bellefonte. Give us a grand Opera House, equal to those in the larger cities, and we shall hold our peace.

—There is a young lady in Lock Haven of such exquisitely tempered nervous sensibilities that the mere sight of a dog frightens her. Recently, while promenading, a dog ran at her and barked. The lady was so terrified that she swooned. But in falling her No. 7 shoe came in contact with the head of the dog, killing the canine instantly. The lady soon recovered.

—Messrs. Jones and Beck, two of the partners in the Bellefonte Glass Co., arose bright and early Wednesday morning and affected to be very busy in removing the sleet from the pavements in front of their respective places of business. Whippo, the other partner, was not visible, but doubtless he was emplyed in answering the numerous correspondence brought about by the prosperity of the new business.

—On January 17, a board of military officers will meet at division headquarters, Philadelphia, for the purpose of considering and recommending a helmet for adoption in the national guard of Pennsylvania. The subject of dress uniform will also be taken into consideration. The detail for the board are Colonel Dechert, Major Hepburn and Captain Heffington, representing the first brigade: Captains McCombs and Stewart, of the Second brigade, and Captains Robb and Coursin, of the Third brigade.

—January, 1882, is not a field day among the planets, as a contemplation of the heavens will reveal. The moon will be near Venus on the 18th. The new moon of the 19th is in conjunction with Mercury on the 20th, pays her respects to Saturn and Jupiter on the 26th, passing nearest to Jupiter and nearly three degrees north. Saturn, Jupiter and Mars are alone visible, but they are in superb position for observation, as they pursue the even tenor of their way among the most beautiful stars and constellations that ever adorn the heavens. The January moon in full-orbed splendor, when she "runs high" in the heavens, may be pardoned for putting out the stars, as she pours forth her floods of sivery light over the earth, and stretches with inimitable skill the shadows that diversify its frost-bound surface.

PENSACOLA.

An Interesting Letter from the Maritime City.

The short and crude account given of my former home suggested the propriety of paying a similar compliment to the one of recent adoption. I may have occasion to present it under a maritime aspect, before disclosing many other facts immediately connected with its inner life and progress. Its several-sided history will receive attention sufficient to reveal each side in its true light, and give each fact its proper coloring and place.

Pensacola, as you are aware, is a maritime city, possessing superior natural and artificial facilities for commercial pursuits. The bay, upon which it is situated, is of sufficient depth to allow vessels of immense size and weight to moor at her wharves, discharge ballast and take in half a cargo before changing their position. The ascertained depth of the bay, in most parts, approximates 90 feet. The depth of water on the bar, over which vessels pass in their ingress and egress, ranges between 21 and 22 feet, so that large crafts can complete their cargoes within bay limits. The completion of a cargo outside the bar is an unusual occurrence. The depth of water on the bar is to be greatly increased by dredging, under the direction of a government channel surveyor. Since the discovery of its natural depth the attention and vessels of foreign cargo seekers have been directed to this once discredited port. Very great damage was done it by the shipment of inferior qualities of timber and umber, which were indignantly rejected and sold, at foreign ports, below original cost. The expense of of first handling was not met in a single instance. This prompted foreign merchants to regard our port with aversion and distrust. But since merchants of experience, practical skill and honesty have assumed the management of affairs, shipped, after rigid inspection, superior qualities of timber and lumber, the port is daily gaining in notoriety and importance. Exports of building material of both kinds and qualities exceed in value $14,000,000 per annum. This is a very great improvement on preceding years, especially during the period when flagrant injustice was practiced upon foreign purchasers. American merchants are making active and commendable efforts to maintain the growing reputation, dignity and growing importance of this port. The salutary effects of their united efforts, in this regard, are readily and gratifyingly perceived in an increase of revenue, approximating 40 per cent. on that of previous years. These symptoms of commercial growth are the legitimate fruits of customs on a variety of importations, tonnage of vessels engaged in foreign trade, fines, seizures, penalties and sales; occasional forfeitures and hospital dues (annual and semi-annual), are great sources of revenue. These are the benefits growing out of a political tariff. The importations consist in cargoes of coal, asphaltum, salt, bricks, railroad iron, fruits, liquors of all descriptions and qualities, and small boats made by Norwegian sailors at their leisure.

A passing allusion to the variety of maritime ensigns, occasionally ornamenting our bay during shipping season, may not be out of place or taste. The most conspicuous and attractive are the American, English, French, Norwegian, German, Belgium, Italian, Spanish, Russian, Australian, Grecian and Portuguese. The unfurling of these various colors is a sight of novel grandeur and beauty. The first and second flag have a slight resemblance, but a short observation will readily reveal the points of difference. But none appear to float with such dignity and grace as our own. Emblematic of unflagging perseverance, heroic courage, unprecedented struggling and an unparalleled victory, such as never marked the growth and progress of any other nation whose flag floats in the breeze of this bay! The vessels vary as much in construction and class as they do in nationality. Ships (sail and steam) barks, barkantines, brigs, brigantines, schooners and sloops. The six former are usually sea going crafts, employed by American charter parties to fill standing contracts with fording firms. The first Grecian vessel that made its appearance here was quite a novelty, especially the language, as every paper was written in Greek. But it was readily translated, and the captain soon found an interpreter, companion and countryman, so that he experienced no inconvenience or delay. PENSACOLA.

—Two newspaper thieves in Philadelphia have been sent to jail for one month each for stealing the *Ledger* from the steps of subscribers. Are there any newspaper thieves in Bellefonte?

Respect Old Age.

In passing along Allegheny street a day or two since we saw a spectacle which caused a feeling of sadness to come over us and also impressed us with the belief that the parental training of at least a few of the youths of our town has been terribly neglected. The spectacle was that of a group of school boys snow-balling an aged citizen, gray-haired and bent and so feeble as to be unable to dodge the missiles flying thick and fast about him. No doubt the youngsters thought it royal sport, but, oh, what a degree of depravity and wantonness does i illustrate! The old saying, "Boys will be boys," naturally comes to mind in this connection, but it cannot be taken into consideration as an excuse for the committal of such abusive acts as the above mentioned. Certainly something has been neglected in the bringing up of boys who show by such disgraceful conduct as this that they have no respect whatever for old age, and recognize no difference between an old man and a lamp-post when a target is wanted for their missiles. Boys, such conduct is indecent, insolent and unmanly—is unworthy of you, and if you will pause and think it over carefully the big heart that throbs beneath your jacket will tell you so. That decrepit old gentleman whom you assaulted and hooted at is rapidly nearing the end of his life's journey; indeed, may be but a few days from the grave. But few enjoyments enter into his life in his declining years, and a hasty word or act may blight even this. The thought that his white hairs and trembling limbs are no protection against insult and abuse when walking the public highway will but add another weight to his drooping form and darken the shadow which creeps across his pathway. Where is there a youth who would, knowingly, bring sorrow to one whom he should look up to with feelings of deep respect? We hope there are none in Bellefonte. We should all seek to lighten the cares and make the last days of those whose life is nearly spent as free from discomforting thoughts and feelings as within our power lies rather than cause them pain by any lack of respectful attention. Let the going down of their sun be calm and peaceful, unobscured by troublous visions. An aged man or woman we should regard with the tenderest feelings, and in closing we say to our young friends, "Turn from the evil of your ways, and ever bear in mind that old age is at all times and under all circumstances entitled to your respect and veneration."

Improvements.

Our neighboring borough, Philipsburg, is alive to the spirit of improvement. Her citizens are upright, enterprising and progressive. For years the course of healthful growth has continued, and the present and prospective evidences of prosperity are shown by the following extract from the Philipsburg *Journal:*

The improvements made in Philipsburg during the year 1881, are gratifying evidences of the healthy and substantial growth of our town. The tendeney for the past two or three years has been to erect substantial buildings, which is an evidence that the projectors of these enterprises have faith in the future of the place, and that the improvements made were to last for years to come. We enter upon the new year under the most favorable prospects. The number of new buildings that will be commenced in the spring is large and will give employment to a great many laborers and mechanics. The increase in our population continues with rapid strides, and at the present rate, Philipsburg is destined in a few years to be one of the leading towns of this part of the State. We are sorrounded by vast bodies of the best bituminous coal in the country and an excellent quality of fire clay, beautifully situated, and having the essential elements for a thriving and prosperous point.

Entertainment and Social.

A very enjoyable entertainment and social was held Tuesday night in the audience room of the Y. M. C. A., under the auspices of the Reformed church. The audience present was sufficient to almost fill the room. The entertainment consisted of views on the magic lantern, charades, tableaux and dialogues, a curtain being placed in position to aid in the representations. There were also several recitations and some fine music. It was intended for the benefit of the Reformed congregation, and a collection was taken up which aggregated a very handsome amount. The exercises were continued until a late hour.

—Church sociables seem to be exceedingly popular. Last evening the Lutheran congregation of this place held one in the lecture room of their church, which proved to be a very enjoyable gathering. Music, conversation and a variety of literary exercises occupied the time. The attendance was large and the exercises were continued until a late hour.

Narrow-Gauge Railways.

We learn that the Valentines contemplate laying a narrow-gauge railway to connect with their mine banks, taking a course through Armor's Gap. The grading has already commenced and is being done with the view of making the road of standard width if necessary. Narrow-gauge roads have proven very successful in other parts of the State, as the following from an exchange will show:

There is nothing in the history of railway enterprise so phenomenal as the financial success of the narrow-gauge roads in the oil regions of Northwestern Pennsylvania. The narrow-gauge lines of Butler and Clarion counties were immensely profitable during the flush times in the "lower oil country," but they were entirely eclipsed by the two roads first built in the Bradford field, whose dividends ranged from eight to twelve per cent. a month and probably continue to-day not far from those figures. These roads were closely identified with the Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia standard gauge line, the leading stock-holders of which have just organized a new company, to build a narrow-gauge road from Aurora, New York, to Williamsport, Pennsylvania. The avowed object being to secure a more direct route to the anthracite coal fields of this State, it is difficult to see why the narrow-gauge system has in this instance, been chosen, except that it may be with the idea of making the line entirely self-supporting from the start by means of its purely local traffic. That this can be done has been abundantly demonstrated by the experience of most of the men engaged in the enterprise, and they will be in a position to change their gauge to the standard as soon after the completion of the road as it is warranted by the growth of a remunerative through business.

The Normal Class.

In response to a call made by the Executive Committee of the Y. M. C. A., a mumber of ladies and gentlemen met in the young men's reading room on Tuesday evening for the purpose of organizing a Normal Class. Rev. J. F. DeLong was elected temporary chairman and F. Potts Green secretary. The chairman stated the object of the meeting, after which a general interchange of opinion was had. On motion, Rev. Crittenden was appointed leader for the next meeting, taking as his subject the Gospel according to St. Mark.

1 Life and character of St. Mark.
2 His work—the Gospel.
3 Characteristics.
4 Analysis of the subject matter of the Gospel as given by St. Mark.

On motion, it was decided to hold the class meetings on Tuesday evenings from 7:30 to 9 o'clock.

A motion was carried that the ministers of the various churches and the superintendents of the Sabbath-schools be a committee to select a course of subjects. On motion, the following persons were appointed a committee to select leaders for the course: Dr. J. W. Rhone, Gen. Jas. Beaver, D. S. Keller, S. D. Gray, Wm. Zeller, J. Willard Miller and F. Potts Green. On motion, the members of the committee were requested to meet at the residence of Mrs. Orbison on Wednesday evening, January 11, at 8:30 o'clock. On motion, adjourned. F. POTTS GREEN, Secretary.

A Serious Fall.

"You are late this morning" said an Allegheny street merchant to one of his clerks. "Do not let it happen again, sir."

"Very sorry indeed," said the clerk, "I met with a serious fall."

"Ah," said the merchant in a sympathetic tone, for he is really a kind man. "I hope you are not much hurt."

"I don't know yet exactly how serious my injuries may be," the young man replied. "They may be almost fatal. It depends upon what my physician shall say."

"Who is your physician, young man?" said the merchant. "Go to him at once."

"You are my physician," returned the young man, "and I am here. This morning I awoke at an early hour and was thinking of arising when I fell asleep again, and just awoke a few moments ago. Now, how serious are my injuries?"

The merchant could not control his risibilities at this unexpected announcement and told the young man that he would excuse him this time.

—The tuneful notes of Barber Beck's clarionet were heard vibrating on the air last night, and the musical soul of that artistic gentleman was supposed to be wafted into the region of perpetual melody during the rendition of his classical selection. Selah!

—There will be a great demand for beautiful women next summer. All the circuses will have one as an attractive card.

Henology.

Notwithstanding the fact that this is the most open kind of winter, many hens seem determined not to perform their special functions of laying eggs except one semi-occasionally. We say *many* hens, because some farmers report that their feathered bipeds of the female persuasion are laying eggs right along as if it were the middle of summer. We are not versed in henology, but it seems to us that if our agricultural friends would devote the proper care and attention to their fowls, the inhabitants of the coop would, out of sheer gratitude, repay them a hundred fold by yielding a grand supply of this necessary food. An egg for breakfast is an absolute necessity with many persons of our acquaintance, yet it is a fact that at times during this winter an egg could not be procured for love or money; and if, perchance, a few do find their way to market it requires a fortune to buy a dozen. But those who have educated their hens to lay in mid-winter are now reaping a harvest—they have, in fact, found the hen that lays the golden egg. Depict in your imagination, if you please, one hundred dozen eggs at 30 cents per dozen. Why, farmers who can bring such a precious load to market once a week can visit the bank as often as they choose!

Lectures for the Farmers.

The following lectures will be delivered by Prof. W. H. Jordon during the sessions of Farmers' Institute, which will begin at the State College this Tuesday, the 17th, and continue until the 27th:

Agricultural Chemistry, four lectures; Fertilizers, three lectures; Cattle Feeding, three lectures; Stock Breeding, two lectures; Dairying, three lectures.

Prof. C. Alfred Smith will deliver two lectures on Fertilizers.

Prof. W. A. Buckhout will give three lectures on Botany, two on Entomology, three on Fruit Growing, and one on Vegetable Gardening.

Prof. Louis H. Barnard will deliver two lectures on Farm Engineering.

Prof. J. Thornton Osmond will give two lectures, accompained by experiments, on Farm Mechanics.

Prof. James Y. McKee, the acting president, will deliver one very important lecture on Book-keeping for Farmers.

Nothing could, we believe, be devised for the benefit of farmers which would be of more practical utility. The terms are such that almost every farmer can take advantage of, and the addresses will be made by gentlemen who are thoroughly qualified to discuss the subjects enumerated on the programme.

—It is quite pleasant to enter your business office at 7 o'clock a. m. and find that your fire, which you attended so carefully and circumspectedly before retiring the previous evening, is lying an inanimate mass of dead ashes, every living spark of fire having vanished. It contributes measurably to the agony of the occasion if the new-fangled reservoir of the stove is filled to its utmost capacity with coal, all of which is to be taken out before a fire can be started. Our experience in this direction is extensive, and the look of unutterable woe visible on the countenance of Clement Dale, Esq., ex-Burgess, as he vigorously "riddled" the ashes out of his stove this morning, served as a gentle reminder of such occasions.

—The Lock Haven girls wear the largest hats in the United States. A gentleman, noticing a young lady on the street recently whose hat was of unusually extraordinary dimensions, mistook it for an open umbrella. As the day was fair he stepped up and politely informed her that it had ceased to rain and offered to lower it for her. He was surprised when she told him to attend to his own business.

—It is rumored that every man now in the employ of the Erie railroad company who is addicted to the use of liquor, no matter whether he gets drunk or not, is to be discharged. Several have already been removed for drunkenness, and more are under surveillance.

—Fowls of all kinds are not quite so abundant now as before the holidays and their market price, dead or alive, is on the ascending scale.

—A temperance exchange says that every second dollar of taxation is levied to pay as a tribute to the operations of the dram shop.

—We learn that the glass manufactory of this place has received an order for glass amounting to $12,000. That is encouraging.

—The membership of the Grangers in Pennsylvania has been increased 7,000 during the past year.

—Handsome plate glass is being put in the windows of the new Centre County Bank building.

Hardware, &c.

HARDWARE! —
J. AMES HARRIS & CO.,
ARE SELLING VERY LOW
REAPER SECTIONS AND REPAIRS,
And all kinds of Farming Tools,
RAKES FORKS SCYTHES CRADLES, SPROUT'S HAY FORKS,
ROPE BLOCKS, ETC., ETC.,
As well as all kinds of HARDWARE, to meet all demands in this line. 25

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BELLEFONTE, PA.
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PATENT WATER WHEEL,
STEAM ENGINES,
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AN
Grist Mill Machinery.
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INSURANCE effected on all kinds of Properties, in Companies of undoubted strength nd security, at standard rates.
INSURE AGAINST LOSS AND DAMAGE B
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Furst's Building.) High street,-Bellefonte

Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—(Philadelphia and Erie Division.)—On and after Monday, Dec. 19, 1881:

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	11 55 p m
"	" Harrisburg	4 25 a m
"	" Williamsport	8 40 a m
"	" Jersey Shore	9 09 a m
"	" Lock Haven	9 40 a m
"	" Renovo	11 05 a m
"	arr at Erie	7 45 p m
NIAGARA EXP. leaves	Philadelphia	8 00 a m
"	" Harrisburg	12 15 p m
"	arr. at Williamsport	3 25 p m
"	" Lock Haven	4 20 p m
"	" Renovo	5 45 p m
"	" Kane	10 05 p m
Passengers by this train arrive in Bellefonte at		5 35 p m
FAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia	11 20 a m
"	" Harrisburg	3 05 p m
"	" Williamsport	7 10 p m
"	arr at Lock Haven	8 10 p m

EASTWARD.

LOCK HAVEN EXP. leaves	L. H.	7 50 a m
"	" Williamsport	05 a m
	arr at Harrisburg	12 55 p m
	" Philadelphia	5 15 p m
ADY EXP. leaves	Kane	6 00 a m
"	" Renovo	10 05 a m
"	" Lock Haven	11 15 a m
"	" Williamsport	12 15 p m
"	arr at Harrisburg	3 30 p m
"	" Philadelphia	7 05 p m
ERIE MAIL leaves	Erie	11 35 a m
"	" Renovo	9 00 p m
"	" Lock Haven	10 10 p m
"	" Williamsport	11 30 p m
"	arr at Harrisburg	3 00 a m
"	" Philadelphia	7 00 a m
FAST LINE leaves	Williamsport	12 15 a m
"	arr at Harrisburg	3 15 a m
"	" Philadelphia	7 00 a m

Erie Mail and Fast Line West and Pacific Express East make close connections at Northumberland with L. & B. R.R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Niagara Express West and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R.R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R.R.; at Corry with B. P. & W. R. R.; at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R.R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R.R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Exp. West, Day Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains

ROBT. NEILSON, Gen'l Supt.

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R.—Time Table in effect on and after March 28, 1880.

Leaves Snow Shoe 5.36 a. m., arrives in Bellefonte 7.24 a. m.

Leaves Bellefonte 9.12 a. m., arrives at Snow Shoe 11.25 a. m.

Leaves Snow Shoe 2.30 p. m., arrives Bellefonte 4.30 p. m.

Leaves Bellefonte 5.45 p. m., arrives Snow Shoe 7.25 p. m.

BLAIR, General Sup't

Bellefonte Republican.

EDWARD T. TUTEN, - - Editor.

Terms, $2.00 per annum in Advance

Local Department.

—Why cannot Bellefonte have a band?

—Rents are advancing at a remarkably rapid rate.

—Farmers are already preparing or their spring work.

—There was a wedding in the vicinity of Milesburg Thursday.

—The small-pox is prevailing to an alarming extent in Allentown.

—No new cases of small-pox were reported on Wednesday in Altoona.

—Talmage says that American girls swear in French. Bellefonte girls swear in Choctaw.

—The interest in the revival meetings of the Baptist church of Milesburg still continues.

—The Lock Haven *Daily Journal* calls upon the landlords of that city to keep down the rents. Quite proper.

—White rat skin from Russia, a new fur said to be very soft and smooth, is the latest novelty for lining opera cloaks.

—A man named Adolph Sellers has been arrested in Pittsburg for attempting to victimize Williamsport parties.

—High hopes and aspirations are about as delusive as snow in the winter of '81-'2. They disappear as rapidly.

—Mr. James Schofield occasionally varies his conversation on financial themes by introducing a word about insurance.

—Both of the new associate judges of Clearfield county are six feet in height, and present a very dignified spectacle as they sit on the bench.

—The Cambria Iron Company has furnished 6,000 tons of Bessemer steel for the Brooklyn bridge, with 12,000 tons more to complete the contract.

—Brooks, the new milkman, is receiving so many orders for milk that he will soon find it necessary to put another delivery wagon on the road.

—The Altoona *Tribune* terms the enormous coverings which the ladies wear on their heads "cart-wheel" hats and considers them quite beautiful.

—Protracted meetings have been continued during the evenings of the past week in the M. E. church of this place, resulting in a deep spiritual awakening.

—Some people would like Bob Ingersoll to visit Bellefonte to deliver a lecture. They needn't worry about that, however, as they'll meet him soon enough.

—The Altoona board of underwriters held their annual banquet at the Globe Hotel of that city on Thursday night. Why don't the Bellefonte underwriters have a similar gathering?

—The Lock Haven City Cornet Band has secured the services of a new teacher in the person of Prof. Adolph C. Gray of Baltimore. He will begin his duties on the 25th inst.

—The employes of Mann's Mill Hall Axe Factory, one hundred and ten in number, are still on a strike. The factory, however, is in operation, hands having been procured from other places.

—It is probable that Miss Laura Keller, Lock Haven's fair elocutionist, will be one of the attractions in the course of entertainments which the Y. M. C. A. of this place will offer to the public.

—Ex-Senator William A. Wallace will deliver his new lecture, "Pennsylvania's Formative Influence on Federal Institutions," in the Academy of Music, Williamsport, on the 26th of January.

—The new grocery store of Nicholas Bower & Co., on Bishop street, seems to be attracting a fair share of public patronage. It is an inviting place to trade and the proprietor, Mr. Bower, has a host of friends.

—Mr. Edward Tyson came in from a hunt on Friday with a large wild turkey in his possession. It is a violation of the law to shoot turkeys at this season of the year, but perhaps Mr. Tyson didn't know that.

—Mr. L. M. Abrams, for some time an employe of the Western Union Telegraph office at Lock Haven, has been appointed night operator at Milesburg. He came to fulfill his appointment on Wednesday, and will succeed Mr. Charles Barrett, who is to be day operator.

—The *Watchman* is in a terrible stew because of Gen. Beaver's flattering prospect for receiving the Republican nomination for Governor. Here's what's the matter: The *Watchman* knows that if Beaver is nominated it will be useless for the Democrats to hold a convention, or place a nag in the field. All that will remain for them to do will be to hold their sides and keep off the track when the Republican team starts.

Our Supplement.

We call the attention of disciples of Vennor to his predictions on the weather for January and February, to be found on the fourth page and continued in our supplement. We also call attention to an interesting article on the extensive works of Harrison Brothers & Co., of Philadelphia, which, on account of its length, we are compelled to issue in a supplement. Our readers will find much of interest in this article, not only on how to manufacture paint, but also as illustrating the wise protective policy of the Republican party, under whose fostering care it is possible for such works to prosper, giving employment to hundreds of honest laboring men. Free trade would close this hive of industry and send its laborers to other fields or consign them to hunger and want. In this article and its facts our readers will see the strongest reasons why all who desire prosperity (and who does not?) should favor such measures of protection (or better, if better can be devised,) as the Republican party has sustained all through its history.

In this connection, also, we take the opportunity to speak of ourselves and the relations we wish to hold with our readers, advertisers and the public on the qustion of advertising. We do not take advertising that will crowd our reading space. We intend to respect the rights of our readers, and if advertisements crowd upon us we shall issue a supplement. Unlike many county papers, we have no room for dead matter. Every inch of our space represents to us so much money. Two-thirds of our regular edition, we think, belongs to our subscribers, for which they pay us over four thousand dollars a year. The other one-third we claim the right to sell to advertisers upon the best terms we can make. If, therefore, advertisers ask for more than one-third of the space of our regular edition we shall be compelled to place the overplus of matter, either advertising or reading, in a supplement.

We do not, however, desire to be understood as advancing the idea that the advertisements are of no interest except to the advertiser. On the contrary, they are an interesting department of our paper and very useful to the general reader. The advertiser is always an enterprising business man and will sell the best goods cheaper than the old fogy who says "advertising don't pay." This is universally true, as any close observer will see at a glance. He is a live business man; he buys closer, he sells closer, and sells ten times as much. Any shrewd buyer, therefore, will always seek out the man who advertises in the papers. Look at the merchants in Bellefonte and see if the men who advertise largely are not the men from whom you can buy the best goods and get them for the least money. Again, the advertising merchant is the most honest; this is because, being a shrewd business man, he knows the value of a reputation for mercantile probity and honor; and being anxious to do a large business, will do nothing to tarnish his good name. Every shrewd buyer, therefore, will scan the advertising columns of his paper, and buy only from the firms or merchants who show their enterprise, honesty, and business tact by telling the people through the papers what they have to sell, and where they have their goods for sale. We advise all our readers to patronize only the men who advertise.

Gathering Statistics.

A somewhat eccentric but remarkably cute individual visited town yesterday. We believe he represented himself to be an emissary of the government, and was collecting statistics from our business men to be published in book form and sold to them for a dollar per volume. Very skillfully he would explain the merits of the proposed book to them to which they would readily assent, and after they were worked up to a fever pitch of excitement on the subject, thinking that they would receive the book gratis, he would softly hint that it would cost them a dollar and present a subscription book for their names. It would make them feel rather foolish to refuse to subscribe, nevertheless Mr. James McClure was bold enough to do so. The reproof that James received from the voluble individual is said to have been withering in the extreme. When last observed, yesterday, this gentleman was approaching Burgess Powers on the subject, with what success we have not ascertained.

—Mr. John Curvin will keep the boarding house soon to be opened in the vicinity of the glass works. The gentlman has had a large experience as a landlord, and was recently proprietor of a large boarding house at Scotia, this county. He will doubtless make it very comfortable for his guests.

Missing the Train.

The inconvenience of the outrageous provision made by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the arrival and departure of passengers on the early evening train is becoming more apparent every day. Frequent reports come to us of persons missing the train, not because the time table is incorrectly published, nor because they do not know the time, but because they do not dream in the profoundest depths of their imagination that passengers will be permitted to leave the aristocratic station of Bellefonte in such a dingy, rickety old "shebang" as they see standing on the railroad track. If this nuisance is to be perpetuated, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company should instruct their employes at this place to explain matters to passengers, or else follow the custom in vogue in city "stations" of employing a man with sound lungs to call out, just before the departure of the train, something like the following, "Passengers bound for Altoona, Chicago, San Francisco or other intermediate stations West will please take the dark, dingy car now standing on the railroad track." One evening a gentleman desired to depart from this station for Osceola on important business. He purchased a ticket and was informed that the train would depart in a few minutes. He saw people clambering into the aforesaid car, but did not suppose it was the regular train. It departed, and he awaited the arrival of commodious, well-lighted passenger coaches. He became impatient and inquired when the train would arrive. Imagine his surprise when he was informed that it had come and gone. He was justly indignant at the detention. This is only an example of what occurs daily.

Preventive of Diphtherin.

Dr. J. W. M'Lean, of Norwalk, Connecticut, sends the following to the New York *Tribune*: "In view of the increase in the number of fatal causes of scarletina and diphtheria, I wish you would publish the results of the use of a preventive against the contagion of these diseases. During the four years past I have used it, and in forty well marked cases of diphtheria, where one hundred and forty persons were exposed to the contagion, not a single case has been reported to me. I used one dram of Monsel's salt, or the sub-sulphate of iron, in eight ounces of cold water, adding plenty of sugar, simply to overcome the taste of the iron. Of this solution I give from one to eight teaspoonfuls each day, according to the proximity of the disease. As it has proved so efficacious in my hands I am anxious to have it generally tested.

—Why don't some of our capitalists build a number of tenant houses, fit for people to live in, which they would be willing to lease at a fair rental? There is nothing more serious to the further advancement of improvements in our town, than the indifference manifested by the moneyed men of this place, in regard to the building of decent tenement houses. The demand this coming year for houses is much greater than ever, and the consequence is, that many families will have to find homes elsewhere, which at the same time, takes away many good citizens that we hate to lose. We are positive, that there are enough vacant lots, and sufficient capital in town, to have erected twenty-five or more dwellings, from which a very liberal dividend can be had, upon the amount invested. Does not the necessity, and the sympathy for those who are now seeking homes, move the tenderness of the hearts of our men of wealth? Can it be that you will allow our town to go backward, instead of forward; when the investment of a few hundred dollars would cause the machinery of enterprise to move?

—Those who are in the habit of shoveling snow from the roofs of their houses after a heavy storm should not neglect to take a survey of the sidewalk before beginning operations to make sure that there are no pedestrians passing. It is not pleasant to be flattened out on the sidewalk under a ton or so of the beautiful, besides it is liable to interfere with one's breathing operations. A woman and an umbrella figured prominently in an affair of this kind Saturday on Allegheny street. The umbrella will not be of much account hereafter, but the woman fortunately escaped with the loss of her bonnet, but so terribly confused that she straightway went into Smith's tinshop to post a letter.

—Clement Dale, Esq., can make use of a broom. Witness the one which he uses to sweep the snow from the pavements. It is only one year old, but is sufficiently antiquated in appearance to be an hundred.

—Kyle McFarland visits Lock Haven quite frequently. He again had occasion to travel in that direction on Wednesday.

For Justices of the Peace.

Judge Dean, of Cambria county, often gives utterance to very timely remarks in his judicial capacity. Last week he took occasion to administer the following rebuke having special reference to justices of the peace:

"In the first case tried the costs, $56.20, were imposed, one-half on the prosecutrix and the other half on the defendant; in the next case the costs, amounting to $40.67, were disposed of in a similar manner, In this case the costs are $49.99, making in three cases $146.86 of costs imposed on the prosecutors and defendants. The jury in these cases have found that there was nothing in any one of them calling for conviction or punishment. Ill temper and bad conduct deserving of censure there had undoubtedly been, but nothing deserving the penalties of the law. This is the deliberate opinion of thirty-six men under oath, after attentively hearing the evidence, the arguments of the counsel, and the law from the Court; and, after careful deliberation, we have no hesitation in saying that in each case the verdict was exactly right. The Court decidedly concurs in each action of the jury. Now, the question that arises in the administration of justice is: Ought it to cost the parties this comparatively large sum of $146.86, and the county an additional expense of at least 150, to ascertain that the matter in litigation is of no importance to anybody, and that these are trivial cases? We think not. The law gives to the committing magistrate the undoubted right to compare these differences—to settle them between the parties when they first come before him, and so arrive at the end of the case, which, if settled then, will cost the parties but a trifling sum."

—It has always been a subject of mystery to us how the hotels of this place can continue to make such extensive improvements and yet find their business renumerative, as is apparently the case. Among the truly elegant additions recently put on the interior of the Brockerhoff House office is a grand chandelier, which is considered by many the finest specimen of its kind in Bellefonte. It is furnished with six jets. The original cost of this beautiful piece of workmanship was $200. Mr. C. G. McMillan, a gentlemen who has enjoyed an extensive experience as a hotelist in many of the larger cities, is now the proprietor, and under his superintendence this famous caravansary will maintain its splendid reputation.

Funeral of Mr. Schreyer.

Mr. William Schreyer, whose death occured in Williamsport on Saturday, was buried in that city Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Mr. Schreyer was a son of Mr. Allen Schreyer, of this place, and was a very estimable young man. His wife was Miss Mary Furey, a sister of Mr. William P. Furey who recently died while on a visit to the South for his health. His age was about 35 years.

—Rumors have been circulated that Mr. Patrick Scanlon, who resides in the vicinity of Mann's Axe Works, is afflicted with small-pox. We are, however, authorized to state that the rumor is entirely false. Our friends can depend upon it that at least nine-tenths of the rumors of this kind which are circulated are the result of imagination, and not the truth.

—A very admirable sermon, embodying much useful and necessary advice to Christians in regard to proper preparation for Sabbath services and the maintenance of proper decorum on that day, was delivered by Rev. John Hewitt at the service Sunday morning in the Episcopal church.

—There was considerable bad whisky and pugilism in town on Saturday night. A bruiser threw a brick at one of his comrades and in return was severely bruised by the gentleman whom he endeavored to make the object of his little missile. Several persons spent the night in the lock-up.

—Mr. Christian Uhl, who lately had the misfortune to fall into the cellar of Doll & Mingle's shoe store, has so far recovered as to be able to be in town again. His injuries were of rather a severe nature. Dr. Hoy attended him.

—About forty young men were present at the devotional meeting held in the rooms of the Y. M. C. A., Sunday afternoon. The good work of J. Willard Miller, the new secretary, is becoming apparent.

—The members of the Presbyterian church had to wander from the proper fold Sunday, but they served very materially in replenishing the audiences in other churches.

—The religious revival now in progress in the M. E. church is awakening more interest than any that has been held in this place for years.

Accident in Clearfield County.

The following is from the Osceola Reveille: We are again called upon to give publicity to another of those too frequently occurring fatalities which have become a synonym for coal mining. Thomas Tomzchak, a Hungarian, who had been employed for nearly two years in Mapleton colliery, (ever since his arrival in this country), was busy at work at half past nine o'clock on last Tuesday morning in one of the dark recesses of Mapleton, as full of thought, hope and energy as any of his fellow workmen, his thoughts perhaps on his native land, when of a sudden the roof above him gave way and crushed him to death without a moment's warning. He leaves a widow and two children who, as a matter of course, were dependent upon his work for subsistence.

Death of Mrs. Al. Haupt.

We regret to learn that Mrs. Al. Haupt, formerly of this place, but who during the past few months has been residing with her husband at Mr. George Hoppes' hotel at York, Pa., is quite ill with the small-pox. She has been conveyed to the hospital. Mr. Haupt is also suffering from the effects of recent vaccination, which has "taken" in an unusually severe manner. There are several other cases of the disease in York.

LATER.—Since writing the above, the sad and terrible news has been received that Mrs. Haupt died Friday morning at 1 o'clock and was immediately buried, as is customary with those who die of the disease. The victim was a lovely young woman and the mourning husband has our sincere condolence in his extraordinary bereavement.

No Small-pox in Milesburg.

The *Watchman* reported a case of small-pox in Milesburg. It is, however, mistaken, as such a thing as small-pox has not been thought of among the staid inhabitants of that ancient burg. Indeed, it is said that there is not a man, woman or child in the place who is ill, except one venerable lady who is enfeebled by old age. Calm your fears, therefore; the disease has not approached so near.

Robbery at Millheim.

Mr. William Kerstetter, collector of State and county taxes, who resides at Millheim, was on Saturday night the victim of a serious robbery. He was absent from home in attendance at a concert at the time. On returning he discovered that his residence had been entered and $290 taken. We believe that he has no suspicions in regard to the perpetrators of the crime.

—There are times when it is prudent to keep quite and other occasions when a few remarks are acceptable. The former was the case during the recent visit of a handsome younggentlemen to the school taught by a young lady of his acquaintance. The school, by the way, is located less than a mile from Bellefonte. Before her visitor departed the young lady invited him to talk to her pupils. He accepted, as follows: "Scholars, I hope you will always love your school and your teacher as much as I do." The teacher blushed and the pupils giggled, while the young man made a hasty exit.

—The law of Pennsylvania defining the relations of landlord and tenant is clearly defined. When a tenant rents a house from year to year running, say, from April 1, 1881, the three months' notice to quit must be given before April 1, 1882, or the tenant can occupy the premises for another year. But when the lease is for a fixed, definite period, to expire at a certain time, a notice before the expiration of the time is unnecessary. If the tenant does not then remove, the landlord may, after its expiration, give notice and proceed under the act of March 21, 1872.

—Who could pass along through the redolently oxygenized ether this morning without being elevated to the seventh heaven of bliss by its inspiring influence? The hills were snow-capped; the feathery clouds floated airily from the northern horizon toward the Sunny South; the crusted ice cracked 'neath your feet, and passing pedestrians seemed as if new life and vim were infused into their very beings.

—To prevent show windows from sweating when the gas is lit in the evening, apply to the glass evenly a slight film of pure glycerine. This will also prevent the formation of frost on the glass in cold weather.

—Fourteen persons united with the M. E. church of this place Sunday—twelve on probation and two by certificate.

—Moses S. Romich has been appointed postmaster at Hublersburg, Centre county.

—Don't be frightened about the small-pox; there is no immediate danger.

Personal Mention.

Dr. E. W. Hale is improving in health.

Dr. E. W. Hale is, we are glad to learn, improving in health.

Miss Rankin, the Bella of Boalsburg, departed on Thursday for Orbisonia, Huntingdon county, to visit her cousin, Miss Laura Rankin, of that place.

J. Irwin Hagerman, recently of New York, is in town, having arrived on Wednesday night. He looks well and everybody is glad to see him. We believe he intends to remain some time.

Mr. John J. Babcock, of Binghamton, N. Y., accompanied by Mr. J. C. Lewis, of Lysle, N. Y., representing the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company, have been in town durihg the past few days. While here they visited Centre Hall and adjusted the loss by fire recently sustained by Mr. Clevan Dinges, a merchant at that place.

H. O Kline, Esq., and his amiable wife have been spending Saturday and Sunday in this vicinity, the guests of Dr. H. K. Hoy and Rev. George Pennypacker. Mr. Kline is a member of the legal profession in Bradford, Tioga county, this state, a fact which his many old friends here will be pleased to learn. He is always glad to get back to the scenes of his youthful stamping grounds.

—State Superintendent E. E. Higbee has prepared a complete list of all the soldiers' orphans who will become sixteen and be discharged during the current year ending December 31, 1882, arranged by schools with the date of discharge. The object had in view is to interest as many as possible in obtaining homes and employment for the orphans on leaving school. The home addresses and information concerning the character, requirements and desires with reference to future avocations of each scholar can be obtained from the principals of the several schools. The total number is 369.

—We have missed Mr. Charles Glenn, the photographer, from town for some time and supposed that he was lost. It transpires, however, that he is at the Crawford House in Williamsport, undergoing treatment for neuralgia, the cure-all in this instance being the Turkish bath. He has for a long time been suffering from neuralgia in its most agravating form and experiences much benefit from the system. It is not to be supposed, however, that Mr. G. will lose his love for America just because the Turkish bath excells that of the United States in health-giving properties.

—Mr. Frederick Graff, the genial up town billiard man, enjoys the distinction of being the first to sleigh-ride hereabouts this winter, having been out yesterday with his spanking thoroughbred and flashy cutter. The boys say that beyond running over a couple of children by rapid and reckless driving, wrecking the bottom part of his cutter, and tearing a furrow about six inches deep in Allegheny street, "Fritz" met with no casualties worth mentioning.

—The following occurred in Philipsburg and is from the *Echoes* of Houtzdale: It is not often that clerks make mistakes but one in this place did that very thing one day last week. Instead of knocking the head out of the mince meat barrel he found to his utter surprise that he had done it unto the syrup barrel. It is understood that he will leave in a few days to undergo treatment for color blindness.

—The hair of a young lady in town yesterday was of such an intensely red hue as to render a close inspection of it decidedly damaging to the eyes without the aid of smoked glass.

—Three or four fresh cases of small-pox are reported at Unionville—all in the family of Hiram Patterson, the first victim stricken down with the disease.

The Markets.

BELLEFONTE, Jan. 17, 1882.

Wheat, old	$1 30
" new	1 30
Rye per bushel	80
Corn, ear	75
Corn, shelled, old	75
Oats	50
Cloverseed	5 50@6 00
Flour, retail, per barrel	7 50
Flour, wholesale	7 00

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay, choice timothy, per ton	$12 00
Hay, mixed, per ton	9 00
Long rye straw, bundled, per ton	10 00
Short straw per ton	6 00@8 00

PLASTER.

Cayuga, ground, per ton	$
Nova Scotia ground, per ton	

Provision Market.

Corrected daily by Valentines & Co.

Apples, dried, per pound	5
Cherries, dried, per pound, seeded	10
Beans per quart	10
Fresh butter per pound	30
Chickens per pound	5
Cheese per pound	20
Country hams per pound	12
Hams, sugar cured	17
Bacon	16
Lard per pound	10
Eggs per doz	25
Potatoes per bushel, new	1 20
Dried beef	20
Wilson's pressed beef per pound	25
Canned tomatoes per can	15
Lemons per doz	35@50
Dried sweet corn per pound	10